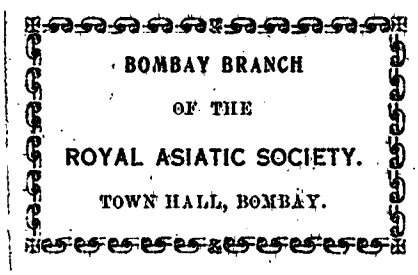
Report on the Transactions
of the Post Offices in India
1855-56 and former years
and
(Operations) 1858-59 to 1860-61

00134477



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(except 1856-57 & 1857-58)

REPORT

ON THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE IN INDIA,

FOR THE

134477

OFFICIAL YEAR 1855-56 AND FORMER YEARS.

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REPORT

ON THE

TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE IN INDIA

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1855-56 AND FORMER YEARS.

No. 771.

FROM

G. PATON, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India,

TO

CECIL BEADON, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

Dated Calcutta, the 30th August 1856.

SIR,

IN accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter, No. 1021, of the 27th June 1856, I have the honor to submit the Statements, as noted in the margin, relative to the transactions of the Post Office in India, for the official year 1855-56 and former years.

Statements from Nos. 1 to 12.

2. The Post Office Act, dated the 12th August 1854, was brought into operation on the 1st October of the same year, and from that date, the low and uniform rate of Postage has been in force.

3. The reorganization of the Post Office Establishment, as recommended by the Postal Commissioners, and approved by Government, did not take place simultaneously with the introduction of the low and uniform Postage, but was commenced on the 13th March and completed on the 1st December 1855.

4. The postponement of the reorganization of the Establishments by Mr. Riddell was, in my opinion, a prudent measure, inasmuch as the Department had the benefit of the experience, and superior intelligence, of the former Post-masters, at the most important Stations, at the period of the substitution of Stamp Labels, in lieu of Cash, in payment of Postage.

5. The change, in the practice of the Department, was thus inaugurated under the guidance of the officials, in whom the Native Public, at all times opposed to, and distrustful of, innovation, had been accustomed to repose confidence.

6. So soon as the public mind had become tolerably accustomed to the use of Postage Stamps, the Post-masters in charge of Post Offices, and who had other special duties requiring their undivided time and attention, were relieved by the most deserving Head Clerks in the Department, and, in a few instances, from the absence of qualified parties then serving in the Department, by the appointment of persons possessing the necessary qualifications.

Head Clerks promoted as Deputy Post-masters.

7. Due regard has been paid to the claims of the Clerks for promotion, and it has been withheld from no one who deserved it. This principle is now established, and recognized, throughout the Department. After the 1st January 1857, no one will be appointed in any capacity to the Post Office, provided there be one serving in it, who is deserving of promotion. The hope of advancement thus held out, must have the obvious effect of improving the efficiency of the Department.

Promotion in the Post Office to be confined to the officials in the Department after 1st January 1857.

8. Every Post Office is now, with the exception of a few instances—in Pegu and the Straits' Settlements, Peshawur, and Aden, (where there are Ex-officio Post-masters)—in charge of a resident and stationary Deputy Post-master, who is responsible for the proper conduct of its affairs.

9. The Post Offices, in the four Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, &c., are grouped into convenient circles, for the purpose of inspection. To each circle an Inspecting Post-master has been appointed, whose duty it is to travel constantly from Post Office to Post Office, and exercise a vigilant supervision over the Deputy Post-masters, and their Offices, and Road Establishments.

Inspecting Post-masters appointed to convenient circles or groups of Post Office and Road Establishment.

10. The Inspecting Post-masters have, generally, been selected from the Post-masters possessing the greatest experience and intelligence. When actually travelling, they draw an allowance of Rupees 3 per diem and Rupees 5 per mensem for stationery.

11. The Inspecting Post-masters, by not being in charge of any Post Office, are always available, or at the service of the Post-master General, when he may see fit, for having any Post Office, or Road Establishment, particularly looked after. Every Deputy Post-master, and every one connected with the Post Office, or Road Establishment, must thus feel, that he is under the direct surveillance of the Inspecting Post-master, and that any irregularity cannot long pass undetected.

Inspecting Post-masters, not in charge of any Post Office duties, locomotive.

12. The Inspecting Post-masters submit a weekly diary of their proceedings to the Post-masters General, who are thus made acquainted with every incident of importance in the whole range of their division of the Post Office in India.

Inspecting Post-masters submit weekly diaries to Post-masters General.

13. The Post-masters General submit, fortnightly, brief narratives of their correspondence to the Director General, so that he is, at an early date, in the knowledge of every circumstance of importance, connected with the working of the Post Offices under their control, and thereby in a position to exercise supervision over the whole Department.

Post-masters General submit, fortnightly, abstract of correspondence to the Director General of the Post Office.

14. The Deputy Post-masters are, with few exceptions, Natives, and, upon the whole, tolerably acquainted with their duties. A considerable number are, however, of questionable qualifications, and, in consequence, are not yet considered as permanently appointed. They are, therefore, under probation, until reported to be qualified by the Inspecting Post-masters.

Successful working of the Post-Office dependant on the vigilance and intelligence of Inspecting Post-masters.

15. It is obvious, that the successful working of the Department, depends on the energy and intelligence of the Inspecting Post-masters, and the vigilance with which they exercise supervision over the proceedings of the Deputy Post-masters, and Road Establishments.

16. The Inspecting Post-masters are, with few exceptions, Europeans, and have been selected on account of former good service in the Post Office, or other Departments under Government.

17. I am glad to have it in my power to state, that the Inspecting Post masters have been active and zealous, and have exerted themselves to place the Offices, and Road Establishments, under their control, in an efficient state.

18. Since the Inspecting Post-masters commenced their tours of inspection, many irregularities have been noticed, and corrected by them ; and I must remark that, since they have been travelling from Office to Office, the complaints from the public, against the Department, have been much less frequent.

Divisions of Inspecting Post-masters in the Post Office, in the four Presidencies.

19. The following Statement shows the number of divisions, in each of the four Presidencies, in which there is an Inspecting Post-master :—

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. Provinces.
1	Arracan.	1	Hyderabad.	1	Northern Concan.	1	Rawul Pindee.
2	Cuttack.	2	Northern Division.	2	Guzerat Division.	2	Allahabad.
3	Burdwan	3	Ootacamund.	3	Poona or Deccan.	3	Indore.
4	Bhaugulpore.	4	St. Thomas's Mount.	4	Kandeish.	4	Jullunder.
5	Nuddea.	5	Bangalore.	5	South Mahratta.	5	Delhi.
6	Rajshahye.	6	Cuddapah.	6	South Concan.	6	Mooltan.
7	Dacca.	7	Trichinopoly.	7	Scinde.	7	Meerut.
8	Patna.	8	Carnair.	8	Nagpore.	8	Bareilly.
9	Pegu.	9	Bellary.	9	Berar.	9	Rajpootana.
		10	Tinnevelly.			10	Agra.
						11	Benares.
						12	Jeypore.

Number of Post Offices and Receiving Houses in India.

20. The following is a Statement, showing the number of Post Offices and Receiving Houses, in the four Presidencies of India, in the year 1854-55, and that were opened in 1855-56 :—

Presidency.	1854-55.		1855-56.		Total Post Office.	Total Receiving House.
	Post Office.	Receiving House.	Post Office.	Receiving House.		
Bengal	157	13	82	0	239	13
Madras	130	20	4	0	134	20
Bombay	107	12	8	0	115	12
N. W. Provinces	251	10	14	6	265	16
Total	645	55	108	6	753	61

21. Besides the Post Offices and Receiving Houses shown above, Letter Boxes have been fixed throughout every Town or Station, according to the requirements of the Public. The number of Letters posted at the Letter Boxes, has been very considerable, and is increasing, which may be accepted as evidence, that the Native Public appreciate the convenience of them ; but, in a few instances, as at Nowserai, in Bombay, and at Hyderabad, and Begum Bazar, in the Territories of the Nizam, the Natives have not only shown distrust in, but an absolute objection to, Letter Boxes, and have prohibited their being fixed at, or near, their houses.

Letter Boxes, besides Receiving Houses, for posting Letters.

Establishment of Postal Lines of Road in 1854-55.

22. The subjoined Statement shows the number of miles over which the Mail was conveyed, and by what means, in the four Presidencies, in 1854-55 :—

Presidency.	Conveyed by Runners and Boats.	Conveyed by Horses and Carts.	Total Number of Miles.
	Number of Miles.	Number of Miles.	
Bengal	5,951½	450	6,401½
Madras	5,326	523	5,849
Bombay	3,827	2,321	6,148
N. W. Provinces	9,363	2,833	12,196
Total	24,467½	6,127	30,594½

Extent of Postal Lines, 1855-56.

23. The following Statement gives the information, as above, for the past year, 1855-56, together with the average cost per mile :—

Presidency.	Mails conveyed by Railway.		By Runners.		By Horses.		By Carts.		By Boats.		Total number of Miles.
	Miles.	Average cost per Mile.	Miles.	Average cost per Mile.	Miles.	Average cost per Mile.	Miles.	Average cost per Mile.	Miles.	Average cost per Mile.	
Bengal	122	0	5,393	1 9 3	0	0 0 0	314	11 15 10	3,770	1 4 6	9,599
Madras	0	0	6,887	1 15 0	0	0 0 0	522¼	13 13 6	0	0 0 0	7,409¼
Bombay	24	0	4,130	2 5 7	1,904	8 9 1	451	17 15 3	89	0 0 0	6,598
N. W. Provinces	0	0	10,201	1 8 7	336	12 1 9	2,170	16 3 10	0	0 0 0	12,707
Total	146	0	26,611	1 13 7¼	2,240	10 5 5	3,457¼	15 0 1¼	3,859	0 0 0	36,313¼

Roads on which Mail Carts are in use.

24. The following are the lines of road on which the Mail is conveyed by Mail Cart:—

Presidency.	From	To	Miles.
Bengal ...	Raneegunge	Benares	300
	Calcutta	Khamra	150
Madras ...	Madras	Oolunderpett	121
	Madras	Bangalore	200
	Bangalore	Bellary	192
Bombay ...	Bombay	Indore	374
	Bombay	Poona	94
N. W. Provinces...	Benares	Jhelum	911
	Agra	Indore	375
	Agra	Bongong	79
	Agra	Allyghur	53
	Khurgah	Meerut	53
	Cawnpore	Lucknow	48
	Meerut	Delhi	44
	Meerut	Saharunpore	72
	Umballah	Kalka	38
	Umballah	Lahore	198
	Lahore	Mooltan	206
	Benares	Jubbulpore	274
	Kamptee	Nagpore	11

25. The following Statement shows the places between which the Mail is conveyed on horseback, and the average rate of speed at which it is conveyed, in the dry and rainy seasons of the year:—

Lines of road on which the Mails are conveyed on horseback.

Presidency.	From	To	Miles.	Average speed in Dry Season.	Average speed in Rainy Season.	Remarks.
				M. F. P.	*M. F. P.*	
Bombay ..	*Bombay .	Broach ..	230	4 0 0 per hour	3 2 23 per hour	* Lately placed under a contractor, who has failed to fulfil the terms of his contract with Government, and lately caused great detention of the Mails and Parcels at Bombay.
	Broach ..	Deesa ..	228	6 1 1 ditto	5 3 5 ditto	
	Kurrachee	Mooltan ..	600	9 5 32 ditto	8 1 31 ditto	
N. W. Provinces	Jhelum ..	Peshawur ..	176	9 4 0 per hour	8 0 0 per hour	
	Jubbulpore	Kamptee ..	165	8 2 0 ditto	7 0 0 ditto	

Line of road in the North-Western Provinces, where the Mail is conveyed by contract, on wheeled conveyances, at 7 miles in the hour.

	Miles.
Cawnpore to Lucknow ..	48
Delhi to Meerut	44
Meerut to Saharunpore..	72
Total ...	164

26. I give, in the margin, a Statement of the lines of road, on which the Mails and Parcels are carried, under contract, by Mail Cart, or wheeled conveyances, at the rate of 7 miles in the hour. The contractors are at liberty, at the same time, to convey Passengers. The remuneration which they receive, does not exceed the expense of the Establishment of Runners formerly employed.

27. The roads are metalled, where the Mails are conveyed, as above, by contract, in the North-Western Provinces. Extra speed, without extra expense, is gained by the arrangement, and, at the same time, private enterprize is developed with great convenience to the public. The contracts are held by Natives, with the proviso, that they shall cease at three months' notice.

28. By the receipts from Passengers, in addition to a fixed remuneration for the Mails and Parcels, the contractors have derived profit, and wherever the roads are metalled, I anticipate an extension of this system of contracts. An offer for a contract has just been received for the Mails between Benares and Juanpore.

Speed of Mails when conveyed by Runners.

29. The speed of the Mails, when conveyed by Runners, varies much throughout India, and is entirely dependent on local circumstances.

Maximum and minimum speed of Runners conveying the Mails.

30. The maximum rate of 6 miles in the hour is generally attained in the dry season, when the weight carried by each Runner never exceeds 18 lbs.; the stages are not more than 6 miles in length; the road level and bridged, and not liable to inundation.

In the rainy season, the maximum rate of speed does not exceed 5½ miles in the hour, under the above favorable circumstances.

31. Where the Mails are conveyed below the maximum rate of speed of the season, it is generally owing to natural obstacles, such as a road more or less hilly, the presence of loose stones or rocks, dense and malarious jungle, tigers, swamps, inundations, and unbridged streams, or rivers, which, in the rainy season, are sometimes unpassable for hours, and even days together.

Regular length of the Mail Runners' stages.

32. The stages, for the Runners, vary in length from 4 to 8, and even 9 miles, in different parts of India. The stages have to be carefully revised with reference to the surface of the country, and until the revision takes place, no fair comparison—in regard to the relative speed obtained on any of them—can be made. Where speed is an object, the weight for each Runner should never exceed 18 lbs., and the stage should not exceed 6 miles.

33. In order that the rate of travelling of the Mail, on every line of road in the four Presidencies of India, may be known, I annex four lists, for the months of February and August of 1855. The former may be accepted as showing the average speed of the Mails in the dry, and the latter, as the average speed of the Mails in the rainy, season.

Delay of the Mail at the Ferries.

34. At the unbridged rivers, where there are Ferries, detention of the Mails frequently takes place, particularly at night. Great exertions have been made to prevent delays at the Ferries, but, until the parties in charge of them, be held responsible by stringent measures, yet to be determined on, I do not think much improvement will take place.

Ferries not maintained at the expense of the Post Office.

35. Only a few of the Ferries are maintained by, or at, the expense of the Postal Department, and to have special arrangements at each Ferry, for the Post, would entail great additional expense.

36. Where the rivers are broad, the farmers of the Ferries should be bound, under a heavy penalty, to maintain a small boat at each bank, at all hours, for the prompt conveyance of the Mails. A clause in their contract, to that effect, would obviate the delays which now take place.

37. During the day, the Runners are sometimes detained at the Ferries on account of Passengers; at night, the boatmen are often asleep, and perhaps at the opposite side of the river; so that the Runners sometimes wait an indefinite time to be taken across.

38. Without the supervision, and *ready* co-operation, of the District Authorities, the arrangements, at the Ferries, for the prompt transmission of the Mails, will never be satisfactory. When the Magistrates, Deputy Commissioners, and Political Agents, of Districts, take a real and active interest in the speedy transit of the Mails, through their Districts, the impediments complained of at the Ferries, will cease to exist.

Co-operation of District Officers required to obviate delay of the Mails at the Ferries.

39. In the full knowledge of the delay, in the transit of the Mail, at the numerous unbridged rivers and streams intersecting almost every road in India, Mr. Riddell suggested the use of galvanized iron wire rope for spanning them, on which, when supported by a pillar at each bank, the Mail Bags could be pulled across.

Proposal to substitute galvanized iron wire rope, in lieu of hempen rope, for crossing the Mails at unbridged rivers.

40. The galvanized iron wire rope will answer for rivers 1,200 feet in breadth, but, I fear, the expense will be so very great, as to prevent its being generally brought into use. In the meantime, the Chief Engineers, of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and North-Western Provinces, have received a small supply of the wire rope, and are engaged in testing its fitness for the postal purposes I have described.

41. Over streams of small width, hempen ropes are used for crossing the Mails. They do not, however, answer very well, and require frequent renewal.

42. The Parcel or Banghy Mail is, on many of the lines of road, conveyed along with the Mail.

Parcels conveyed separately by vans, which also convey Passengers, on the Grand Trunk Road.

43. Where the Parcels cannot be conveyed along with the Mail, special Runners are employed. The speed, at which they travel, varies from 2½ to 3½ miles in the hour.

Raneegunge to Benares	300
Benares to Allahabad .	73
Allahabad to Cawnpore	126
Cawnpore to Allyghur	183
Allyghur to Delhi	80
Delhi to Kurnaul	75
Branch Roads.	
Bongong to Agra	79
Allyghur to Agra	53
Khurgah to Meerut....	53
Total ..	1,022 miles.

44. Excepting between the several Stations noted in the margin, all the Banghy Parcels are conveyed along with the Mail, where carts are in use.

45. Between the Stations marginally noted, the Parcels that cannot be sent along with the Mail, are conveyed, at a rate of 7 miles in the hour, in light vans, resting on grasshopper springs, and fitted with hoods and awnings, for the comfort of Passengers.

46. A van starts daily, at a fixed hour, from each Station, and Passengers, to the number of six, in addition to the Parcels, in transit, are carried at the rate of one anna a mile.

47. In the Bengal Division, namely, from Raneegunge to Benares, Passengers have not been carried by the vans, on account of the great weight of the Parcels despatched from Calcutta. No reason, however, exists for Passengers not being carried by the vans leaving Benares for Raneegunge, and instructions to that effect have been given. During the year under review, the receipts from Passengers, by the vans, in the North-Western Provinces, amounted to Rupees 38,942-14-0, which is in excess of the expense incurred for the Establishment, so that the extra despatches of Parcels, by the vans, may be considered to have been conveyed without any actual expense to the Department.

Receipts from Passengers travelling by the Parcel Vans at one anna per mile.

48. The establishment of the Parcel and Passenger vans, at the very low rate of one anna per mile for each Passenger, is felt as a great boon by the public of the Upper Provinces.

Passengers conveyed by Mail, or Express Cart, on certain line of road, in the North-Western Provinces.
Kurnaul to Umballah.
Umballah to Kalka.
Umballah to Jullunder.
Jullunder to Lahore.
Lahore to Jhelum.
Lahore to Mooltan.
Agra to Gwalior.
Gwalior to Seepree.
Seepree to Indore.

49. On the line of road, in the North-Western Provinces, noted in the margin, Passengers are taken, by the Mail Carts, at the following rates:—On the Agra and Indore Road, the rate per seat is 2½ annas per mile, and on all other lines, 3½ annas. The charge, for a cart, when engaged by one or two travellers, is 8 annas and 12 annas a mile.

A light moveable hood designed and brought into use for the Mail Carts, North-Western Provinces.

50. The Post-master General, North-Western Provinces, lately designed, and brought into use, a light and shifting hood, for use on the Mail Carts. It is of the simplest mechanism, may be put up, or taken off, in two minutes, and, when not required, may be folded up, and placed on the top of the cart, without inconvenience to the Passengers.

51. By means of the hood, Travellers are now enabled to proceed by the carts, in the day time, throughout the year. During the past year, in the North-Western Provinces, palanqueen carriages, and trucks for palanqueens, were placed on the roads noted in the margin.

Lahore to Mooltan.
Lahore to Umritsur.
Umritsur to the Beah River.

52. Between Lahore and Mooltan, bearers for Travellers by palanqueens are not procurable. Loud complaints have been made against the Department, on account of bearers not being maintained there for Travellers. The Department, however, never has considered it a duty to entertain, or to collect, bearers for Travellers, unless they can be found in the vicinity, and employed voluntarily, according to the local rates of wages. For such Travellers as could not proceed by the Mail Carts, an attempt was made to run trucks and palanqueen carriages, and notwithstanding the difficult state of the road between Mooltan and Lahore, I am glad to be able to state, that Truck or Carriage Dâks are now available, so that the absence of bearers, is now not felt much.

53. During the past year, the Mail Establishment, between Benares and Jubbulpore, was made available for Passengers, on the same conditions as on the other roads. I give, in the margin, a Statement of the receipts from Passengers, by the Mail Carts, in the North-Western Provinces, from which it will be seen that, in the past year, there is an increase of Rupees 20,182-10-0 over the receipts in 1854-55.

Names of Stations.	Mail Cart, Carriage, and Truck Dâks.					
	1854-55.			1855-56.		
Agra	0	0	0	1,649	12	5
Allahabad	0	0	0	4,394	2	2
Allyghur	0	0	0	118	7	4
Benares	0	0	0	1,258	14	5
Cawnpore	0	0	0	54	10	11
Delhi	0	0	0	202	6	5
Gwalior	0	0	0	1,373	15	9
Indore	0	0	0	2,350	8	11
Jhelum	0	0	0	2,040	9	3
Jubbulpore	0	0	0	248	2	8
Jullunder	0	0	0	4,761	9	6
Kurnaul	0	0	0	247	3	0
Lahore	0	0	0	16,597	2	3
Meerut	0	0	0	59	3	0
Mirzapore	0	0	0	408	8	0
Mooltan	0	0	0	5,396	1	6
Mynpooree	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rawul Pindee	0	0	0	45	0	0
Umballah	0	0	0	5,390	12	6
Total	26,414	8	0	46,597	2	0

54. Between Bombay and Indore, a distance of 376 miles, the Mails, for seven years, have been conveyed under contract, in carts drawn by horses. For some time, the rate of speed has been falling off, and has been as low as 5 miles in the dry, and 4 miles in the rainy, season.

55. The contractor alleged the bad state of the road as the cause of his having failed to obtain a high rate of speed, or 9 or 10 miles in the hour.

56. With the consent of the contractor, that portion of the road, from Indore to Dhoolia, a distance of 166 miles, was placed under charge of Mr. Beauvais, Inspecting Post-master of the Indore Division, on the 1st February last. Carts and harness were sent from the Work-shop at Allygurh, horses were hired, and an Establishment was at once organized, in accordance with the system in force in the North-Western Provinces, on the line of road from Indore to Agra.

Mail Cart arrangements extended from Indore to Dhoolia and thence to Wassind or Bombay, 1st December 1856.

57. Under the energetic management of Mr. Beauvais, the speed realized has been 9 miles in the hour, and the expense has not exceeded that agreed on with the contractor. I may also remark, that the road between Dhoolia and Indore, is throughout the most difficult portion between Indore and Bombay.

58. On the 1st December next, the Mail Contract between Bombay and Dhoolia, will cease, and from that date, the Mail Cart system of the North-Western Provinces will be extended from Dhoolia to Wassind, or 49 miles from Bombay.

59. On the extension of the Mail Establishment to Wassind, I anticipate the conveyance of the Mail, between Bombay and Agra, uniformly within eighty hours, and should that be effected, in all probability, the Mails, between Calcutta and Bombay, will then be conveyed, with greater celerity and regularity, *viâ* Agra, than as at present, *viâ* Nagpore.

60. The distance, between Calcutta and Bombay, *viâ* Nagpore and Agra, is 1,371 and 1,531 miles, respectively. There is, occasionally, unavoidable delay, at Benares, by the Mails having to be detained for the Mails from the North-Western Provinces; but, owing to the difficult state of the road, between Jubbulpore and Kamptee, and again between Nagpore and Poona, a higher rate of speed than is now attained, can scarcely be expected.

Probability of the Bombay Mail conveyed quicker *viâ* Agra than Nagpore to Calcutta.

61. If, as I anticipate, the Mail, between Calcutta and Bombay, be conveyed in less time, *viâ* Agra, than *viâ* Nagpore, notwithstanding the extra distance of 162 miles, there will be no occasion for maintaining the expensive Establishment of Mail Carts between Benares and Jubbulpore, and a Horse Dâk thence to Poona. An efficient Establishment of Runners would, probably, then meet every requirement on the line of road between Poona, Nagpore, and Benares.

62. In view to ascertain the result of the new and uniform rate of Postage, the correspondence of the country, in the month of April 1855 and 1856, has been contrasted with that of thirty days of August 1854.

Effects of low and uniform Postage on the correspondence of the country.

63. For the month of August, the Returns are of Letters despatched, while for April, the Returns are of Letters received; exception might be taken to a comparison, but it will appear immaterial, when it is recollected that, for every Letter despatched, a Letter in reply, is generally received. All re-transmissions of Letters are exhibited in the Despatch, as well as in the Receipt, Registers in the Post Office, on which account, the covers despatched, in August 1854, may be fairly compared with those received in April 1855 and 1856.

64. The correspondence having been carefully ascertained for thirty days of August and April 1855 and 1856, and a calculation thereof made for one year, we have the means of contrasting the correspondence under the old, with the new, rates of Postage, at the period of seven, and nineteen, months after the latter had been in operation. Accordingly, the following Statement is prepared to show the *gross* number of covers, including Newspapers and Service Letters :—

The gross correspondence of the country under the old and new rates of Postage are treated.

Presidency.	August 1854.	April 1855.	April 1856.
Bengal	3,83,943	5,81,886	6,60,882
Madras	3,29,547	4,55,556	4,75,622
Bombay	2,92,588	5,52,100	6,20,287
N. W. Provinces.....	5,84,145	9,28,024	10,56,382
Total.....	15,90,223	25,17,566	28,13,173
Estimate for one year	1,90,82,676	3,02,10,792	3,37,58,076

65. By the above Statement, the increase, in the gross number of covers, is 76·9 per cent., nineteen months after the operation of the low and uniform Postage, when contrasted with the gross number of covers under the old rates of Postage.

66. The number of chargeable Letters, in August 1854 and April 1856, is as follows, in the four Presidencies :—

Presidency.	August 1854.			April 1856.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.
Bengal	79,925	1,71,314	2,51,239	3,04,049	1,63,762	4,67,811
Madras.....	1,29,735	1,02,128	2,31,863	2,73,340	73,394	3,47,234
Bombay	51,832	1,06,180	1,58,012	3,52,684	82,297	4,34,981
N. W. Provinces ..	1,17,497	2,55,795	3,73,292	4,58,988	3,39,885	7,98,873
Total.....	3,78,989	6,35,417	10,14,406	13,89,561	6,59,338	20,48,899
Estimate for one year..	45,47,868	76,25,004	1,21,72,872	1,66,74,732	79,12,056	2,45,86,788

67. In 1849-50, the chargeable Letters passing through the Post Office in India were as follows :—

Paid Letters	43,10,597
Bearing ditto	58,08,166
	1,01,18,763

According to this numerical Statement of chargeable correspondence, the Postal Commissioners based their calculations, regarding the probable Returns of Postage, under the low and uniform rate in force since 1st October 1854, and, by their calculations, the correspondence must increase 147· per cent., before the Postage under the new, will be equal to that at which it stood under the old, rates of Postage.

68. It will be observed, that the chargeable Letters in 1855-56, when compared with 1849-50, have increased 142·9 per cent.

69. Again, the chargeable Letters in 1855-56, when compared with 1854-55, have increased 101·9 per cent. This increase, being the result of nineteen months' operations of the low rates of Postage, cannot but be considered very satisfactory, and it augurs well for the speedy realization of 147· per cent. increase, as anticipated by the Postal Commissioners.

Progressive increase in Chargeable and Service covers.

70. The following Table shows the progressive increase in the Chargeable and Service covers, *including Newspapers*, in April 1855, seven months after, and April 1856, nineteen months after, the operation of the low and uniform rates of Postage :—

August 1854.			April 1855.			April 1856.		
Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.
10,14,406	1,26,387	4,49,430	18,36,657	2,31,845	4,49,064	20,48,899	2,60,831	5,03,443

71. It will be seen, from the above Table, that the number of chargeable covers, which passed through the Post Office, in April 1855, exceeded the number, in August 1854, by 9,27,709, or 81·3 per cent., while the number, in April 1856, exceeded that, in April 1855, by 2,41,228, or by 11·6 per cent.

Increase of chargeable Letters 101·9, nineteen months after the new rates of Postage.

72. In considering the increase of 101·9 per cent., which has taken place in the chargeable correspondence, after nineteen months' operations, it is to be borne in mind, that the low and uniform rate of Postage has not effected 41·57 per cent. of the chargeable correspondence under the old rates of Postage, as that is the proportion of Letters that was formerly passing through the Post Office, under $\frac{1}{4}$ tola weight and at half-anna Postage.

Proportion of chargeable covers in England and India Office by the reduced rates of Postage and contrasted results.

73. In England, the chargeable correspondence was 77,500,000, before the introduction of the uniform Penny Postage, and of that number, 8,000,000, or 10·32 per cent only, were not affected by the reduction.

74. The increase of chargeable correspondence, under the Penny rate of Postage, was 122$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the first year, and 16$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the second year, in the United Kingdom. Making due allowance, therefore, for the new rates of Postage, not affecting 10·32 per cent. of the correspondence under the old rates in the United Kingdom, and 41·57 under the former rate of Postage in India, and calculating the increase to have been, in the United Kingdom, after nineteen months' operation, to be about 131·89 per cent., the increase of 101·9 per cent., for the same period, *viz.*, nineteen months, in the Post Office in India, is to that in England, as 1 is to 1·29.

75. I give, in the following Table, the number and progressive increase of the chargeable Newspapers in the month of August 1854, under the old rates of Postage, and in April 1855 and 1856, under the reduced and uniform rate :—

Newspaper comparison of numerical circulation under old and new rates of Postage.

Presidency.	August 1854.	April 1855.	April 1856.
	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.
Bengal	36,151	76,670	80,691
Madras	21,862	42,738	48,283
Bombay	35,810	43,293	48,363
N. W. Provinces	32,564	69,144	83,494
Total	1,26,387	2,31,845	2,60,831
Estimate for one year	15,16,644	27,82,140	31,29,972

76. By the above Table, it will be seen, that the number of Newspapers, which passed through the Post Office, in April 1855, exceeded the number, in August 1854, by 1,05,458, or 83·4 per cent., and that the number, in April 1856, exceeded that, in April 1855, by 28,986, or 12·5 per cent.

77. In 1849-50, the circulation of imported Newspapers, and those published in India, amounted to 13,91,640, so that the number in circulation, in 1854, exceeded that only by 1,25,004, or 8·9 per cent.

78. The increase of 106·3 per cent., in the circulation of Newspapers, in nineteen months after the reduction of Postage, from 3 annas to 1 anna, on single covers, irrespective of distance, is sufficient evidence of the great impetus thereby given to the diffusion of information.

Increase of 106.3 in the number of chargeable Newspapers.

79. The relative increase, in the circulation of chargeable Newspapers, under the low rate of Postage, is remarkable, being 123·2 per cent. in Bengal, 120·8 per cent. in Madras, 35·05 per cent. in Bombay, and 156·3 in the North-Western Provinces.

80. The following Table shows the number of Service *Letters* in 1849-50, August 1854, April 1855, and April 1856, with a calculation for one year :—

Official correspondence before and after the new rates of Postage.

Presidency.	One month in 1849-50.	August 1854.	April 1855.	April 1856.
Bengal	72,888	87,972	94,751	1,04,055
Madras	73,106	73,474	68,423	78,327
Bombay	64,041	96,529	1,13,743	1,34,536
N. W. Provinces	1,47,770	1,65,767	1,52,242	1,68,116
Total	3,57,805	4,23,742	4,29,159	4,85,034
Estimate for one year	42,93,660	50,84,904	51,49,908	58,20,408

Presidency.	April 1855.		April 1856.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Bengal	7·7	0	18·2	0
Madras	0	6·8	6·6	0
Bombay	17·8	0	39·3	0
N. W. Provinces ...	0	8·1	1·4	0

81. I give, in the margin, the percentage of increase, or decrease, in the number of Service covers, in the four Presidencies, in April 1855, and April 1856, or seven, and nineteen, months after the abolition of the special privilege of franking.

Increase of 14·4 in the official correspondence.

82. The increase of 14·4 per cent., in the official correspondence of the country, is extraordinary, seeing that the privilege of franking has been withdrawn from upwards of a million of people connected with the State. I can account for this unexpected result only by attributing it to the increase in the number of Public Departments, and the remarkable degree of impetus, lately given to the working, or supervision, and consequently, to the correspondence, of all Public Departments. There is little reason to hope for a decrease in the Service covers unless more stringent measures be adopted for keeping the number, bulk, or weight, within more moderate bounds, without, at the same time, interposing with the freedom of, official correspondence.

83. But this return of Service covers does not show the actual numerical increase of the official correspondence that has taken place, inasmuch as it was customary, before October 1854, to despatch each Service Letter separately, whereas, all Letters, to the same address, are now, or ought to be, under one cover, so long as the aggregate weight does not exceed 12 tolahs. It is thus difficult to imagine to what extent official correspondence has lately been multiplied.

Estimated proportion of Chargeable and Service covers before, and after, the reduced rates of Postage.

84. The following Table shows the estimated proportion of Chargeable and Service covers in 1849-50, August 1854, April 1855, and April 1856 :—

	1850.		August 1854.		April 1855.		April 1856.	
Chargeable Letters	1,01,18,763	63·16	1,21,72,872	63·79	2,20,39,884	72·95	2,45,86,788	72·83
Ditto Newspapers	13,91,640	8·69	15,16,644	7·94	27,82,140	9·20	31,29,972	9·27
Service Covers	45,10,696	28·15	53,93,160	28·26	53,88,768	17·83	60,41,316	17·89
Total	1,60 21,099	100·	1,90,82,676	99·99	3,02,10,792	99·98	3,37,58,076	99·99

Defect in returning Sorted or Forward Letters in the Presidency Town Post Offices.

85. The mode of returning Sorted or Forward letters, and also Outward and Inward Overland or Ship Letters, at the Presidency Town Post Offices, has been found defective. The result has been a slight inaccuracy in the number of covers passing through those Offices, on which account I have not given a separate and comparative Statement of them.

Measures taken to ensure uniformity and accuracy in the returns of the correspondence of the country.

86. With the view of ensuring uniformity, and accuracy, in the Return of Sorted or Forward, and of Overland or Ship, Letters, I addressed a Circular Letter of Instructions for the guidance of the Postmasters General, of which I annex a copy hereto.

87. The following Table shows the number of Chargeable and Service Parcels, that were transmitted, through the Post Office, in August 1854, April 1855, and April 1856, with an Estimate for one year :—

Chargeable and Service Parcels.

Presidency.	August 1854.		April 1855.		April 1856.	
	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.
Bengal.....	6,510	3,045	6,150	4,603	6,373	4,173
Madras.....	3,787	1,200	4,878	1,393	4,983	1,975
Bombay	2,597	769	3,519	2,637	3,774	3,035
N. W. Provinces....	3,947	2,840	10,029	5,421	9,793	5,673
Total	16,841	7,854	24,576	14,054	24,923	14,856
Estimate for one year	2,02,092	94,248	2,94,912	1,68,648	2,99,076	1,78,272

88. By the above Table, it appears, that the chargeable Parcels sent, through the Post Office, in April 1855, exceeded the number in August 1854, by 7,735, or 45·9 per cent., and that chargeable Parcels, in April 1856, exceeded the number in 1855, by 347, or 1·4 per cent.

89. The Service Parcels, in April 1855, exceeded the number, in August 1854, by 6,200, or 78·9 per cent., while, in April 1856, they exceeded the number by 802, or 5·7 per cent.

Increase of Service Parcels.

90. The following is a comparative Statement of the Chargeable and Service Parcels, from the Returns, for one month, in 1849-50, August 1854, April 1855, and April 1856, with a calculation for one year :—

	1850.		August 1854.		April 1855.		April 1856.	
	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.
Bengal	3,417	2,226	6,510	3,045	6,150	4,603	6,373	4,173
Madras	2,839	1,520	3,787	1,200	4,878	1,393	4,983	1,975
Bombay.....	2,132	1,037	2,597	769	3,519	2,637	3,774	3,035
N. W. Provinces	3,316	1,678	3,947	2,840	10,029	5,421	9,793	5,673
Total	11,704	6,461	16,841	7,854	24,576	14,054	24,923	14,856
Estimate for one year	1,40,448	77,532	2,02,092	94,248	2,94,912	1,68,648	2,99,076	1,78,272

91. The increase, in chargeable Parcels, in April 1856, when compared with August 1854, under the old rates of Postage, is 47·9 per cent., while the increase, in Service Parcels, between the same months, is 89·1 per cent.

92. The increase, in chargeable Parcels, notwithstanding the reduction of Postage, is much more than might have been anticipated, seeing that many Parcels of Books, formerly sent by Banghy, are now sent by the Book Post. Moreover, large numbers of Parcels are now conveyed, to Upper India, by more than one private Transit Company.

93. I have no data, at my command, by which to judge of the increase of weight that is conveyed by the Banghy or Parcel Dâk, but it may be fairly assumed to bear a corresponding ratio with the great increase in the number, both of Chargeable and Service Parcels.

Increase of weight of Service Parcels not ascertained.

94. The increase, in the number of Service Parcels, is as remarkable, as the increase already shown at paragraph 87, in the number of Service covers, since the abolition of privileged franking.

Book Post.

95. The number of Books, Pamphlets, &c., conveyed under the Book Post Rules, in April 1855 and April 1856 :—

Presidency.	April 1855.			April 1856.		
	Indian Books.	Imported Books.	Total.	Indian Books.	Imported Books.	Total.
Bengal	385	2,306	2,691	606	2,943	3,549
Madras	1,809	463	2,272	2,393	710	3,103
Bombay	675	627	1,302	1,173	595	1,768
N. W. Provinces....	3,365	1,497	4,862	4,616	1,356	5,972
Total.....	6,234	4,893	11,127	8,788	5,604	14,392
Estimate for one year	74,808	58,716	1,33,524	1,05,456	67,248	1,72,704

96. By the above Statement, it will be seen, that the increase, in the total number of Books, in April 1856, when compared with April 1855, is 29·3 per cent., and that the Indian, exceed Imported, Books by 56·8 per cent.

97. In 1849-50, the Postal Commissioners ascertained, that the number of chargeable Indian and Imported Books, Pamphlets, &c., conveyed through the Post Office in India, amounted, in one month, to 2,494. It may be fairly assumed, that there was not any particular increase, in the number, in August 1854, in which case, the increase, in the number of Books, &c., transmitted, through the Post Office, in nineteen months after the reduced rate of Postage, is about 477·06 per cent.

Registered Letters.

98. The marginal Table shows the number of Registered Letters posted in April 1855 and 1856, with an estimate for one year. The gross number of Registered Letters, in April 1855, was 18,671, and compared with which, the number posted, in April 1856, shows an increase of 9,238, or 49·4 per cent.

Presidency.	April 1855.	April 1856.
Bengal	6,505	10,271
Madras	3,994	5,470
Bombay	2,052	3,054
N. W. Provinces ..	6,120	9,114
Total	18,671	27,909
Estimate for one year	2,24,052	3,34,908

99. In March 1851, the number of Registered Letters *despatched* from Calcutta was 120, and 138 were *received*. At the Bombay Post Office, in January 1851, the number of Registered Letters was 54, and at the Out-stations 15 only.

Number of Registered Letters received and despatched at the Calcutta Post Office.

100. I give, in the margin, the number of Registered Letters despatched from, and received at, the Calcutta Post Office, in April 1855 and April 1856. It is remarkable, that the number of Registered Letters passing through the Calcutta Post Office is about half the number in all the other Post Offices in Bengal.

	Despatched.	Received.
April 1855	2,884	3,896
April 1856	4,188	5,453

101. It is not a matter for surprise, that the number of Registered Letters, has increased, and is increasing, so much, when it is borne in mind, that the fee has been reduced from 8 to 4 annas. The former fee, in addition to heavy Inland Postage, was almost prohibitory. A single Letter may now be pre-paid, and registered, for 4½ annas, to any part of India, which, under the former rates of Postage, could not have been done under a Rupee.

Increase of Registered Letters, consequent on the reduction of the fee and low and uniform Postage.

102. The fee of 4 annas is the equivalent of the fee of six-pence, fixed by the English Post Office for registering a Letter. In England, France, and America, Registered Letters have increased immensely, and are still increasing. The French Post Office appears to have advanced a step beyond the English Post Office, by establishing a Department for *ensuring* the transmission, and delivery, of Registered Letters *of value*.

Letter Register Fee the same as in England.

103. Public opinion, in India, appears to be in favor of further reduction of the Registration Fee, but as the registration of Letters retards the despatch, and also the delivery of Letters, increased facility, for giving extension to the practice, I would earnestly deprecate.

Further reduction of Letter Registration Fee to be deprecated.

104. The annexed Statement shows the number of Chargeable and Service covers, including Newspapers, sent from the General, to the District Post, for delivery, as also, the number of Paid Letters, sent from Thanna to Thanna, in 1855-56 :—

Presidency.	1853-54.		1854-55.		1855-56.	
	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.
Bengal	2,12,428	32,282	2,42,491	33,803	3,45,931	38,498
Madras.....	0	0	4,87,668	3,06,468	6,48,324	3,17,217
Bombay	0	0	No Return	received.	6,01,896	1,48,929
N. W. Provinces ..	2,16,009	1,28,647	3,75,480	1,15,394	5,90,010	1,51,132
Total	4,28,437	1,60,929	11,05,639	4,55,665	21,86,161	6,55,776

105. The District Post has been a very important auxiliary to the General Post, as will be observed by the following Statement:—

District Post, importance of, as an auxiliary to General Post.

Presidency.	April 1855.	April 1856.
	Chargeable Letters sent for delivery.	Chargeable Letters sent for delivery.
Bengal	22,434	25,826
Madras	40,482	45,444
Bombay	20,769	30,235
N. W. Provinces	41,479	58,357
Total.....	1,25,164	1,59,862
Estimate for one year	15,01,968	19,18,344

106. The number of chargeable Lettters, sent from the General to the District Post, for delivery, was, according to the Statement above, 34,698, or 27·7 per cent. in excess of the number sent in April 1855.

107. Before May 1855, there was not a separate Account kept of the Letters passing from Thanna to Thanna, and independent of those sent from the General, for delivery by the District Post in Madras and Bombay; so that no comparison, under that head, can now be given for April 1855 and April 1856.

Opening of new Post Offices tends to falling off in the Thanna correspondence.

108. Many Post Offices have been opened in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, which must withdraw considerably from the *intra* Thanna correspondence, but with reference to the geographical limits and population of the several Presidencies, the proportion of *intra* Thanna correspondence, in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, appears small, when compared with Madras and Bombay.

109. By the new Rules for the District Post, all Letters now sent, from Thanna to Thanna, must be *pre-paid* by Stamps, and it is not improbable, that the Police Authorities, disliking the trouble and responsibility of keeping a supply of Stamps, may not, in every instance, have done so. Measures will have to be taken to ensure, that a supply of Stamps shall be kept at every Thanna, or Thasilie, so that the rural population may have the facility of purchasing Stamps, without procuring them from a distance.

Newspapers by District Post.

110. The following is an abstract Statement of chargeable Newspapers, sent from the General, to the District, Post, in April 1855 and 1856, which shows that, amongst the rural population throughout India, there is an increasing desire for the information derived from Newspapers :—

Presidency.	April 1855. Chargeable Newspapers.	April 1856. Chargeable Newspapers.
Bengal	583	1,027
Madras	1,830	3,444
Bombay	1,949	2,602
N. W. Provinces	1,571	2,333
Total.....	5,933	9,406
Estimate for one year	71,196	1,12,872

District Post, primarily, for local officials, and, secondarily, for private correspondence.

111. The District Post, being primarily, for the official correspondence of the Local Authorities of Government, and secondarily, for that of the Public, its organization and supervision must chiefly, if not wholly, rest with the Magistrates, or Deputy Commissioners. Amongst the rural population, and by the medium of the District Post, there is a wide field for the expansion of the correspondence of the country. The Returns of each District Post Office, may be accepted as a fair criterion of the interest taken by the Magistrate, or Deputy Commissioner, in seeing that every facility is afforded for posting, and also for the prompt delivery, of Letters. The Commissioners of Revenue, if required, in their Annual Reports, to notice the progressive working of the

District Post dependant on the interest taken in its management by the Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners.

District Post in their Divisions, would be the means of stimulating supervision by the Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners, and of our having their earnest co-operation in improving the District, as an auxiliary to the General, Post.

Unclaimed, Refused, and Dead Letters.

112. The Dead and Unclaimed Letter Department of the Post Office, when minutely analysed, exhibits rather startling results. The disposal of Dead and Unclaimed Letters, has rested with the Post-masters of the Presidency Towns, excepting in the North-Western Provinces, where they have been sorted, and disposed of, in the Office of the Post-master General.

Registers of Unclaimed Letters not correctly kept.

113. I regret to find that Registers of the Unclaimed and Refused Letters have not been kept correctly prior to May 1856, and for purposes of comparison, the information derived from them, is wholly useless.

114. The following is a Statement, taken from the Statement No. 2, of the number of chargeable Letters that were forwarded as Unclaimed, in April 1855 and April 1856, with a calculation for one year:—

Presidency.	April 1855.	April 1856.
	Chargeable Letters.	Chargeable Letters.
Bengal	7,930	15,492
Madras	7,593	15,546
Bombay	4,622	3,735
N. W. Provinces	7,965	13,510
Total	28,110	48,283
Estimated total for one year,	3,37,320	5,79,396

115. The number of Unclaimed Letters, in April 1856, is shown to be greater than in April 1855, by 20,173, or 69·9 per cent. According to the Returns for April 1855 and April 1856, the increase, in the number of Unclaimed and Refused Chargeable Letters, is relatively, in the four Presidencies, as shown in the marginal Statement.*

	No.	Per Cent.	
* Bengal	7,562	95·3	Increase.
Madras	7,953	104·7	Ditto.
Bombay	887	19·1	Decrease.
N. W. Provinces	5,545	69·6	Increase.

116. I give, in the margin, the proportion of chargeable, Unclaimed, and Refused Letters, to the chargeable Letters in each Presidency, also the proportion to the gross number of chargeable Letters.

Presidency.	April 1856.		Proportion.
	Chargeable Unclaimed Letters.	Chargeable Letters.	
Bengal	15,492	4,67,811	3·31
Madras	15,546	3,47,234	4·47
Bombay	3,735	4,34,981	·85
N. W. Provinces	13,510	7,98,873	1·69
Total	48,283	20,48,899	2·35
Estimate for one year	5,79,396	2,45,86,788	2·35

117. The following Statement exhibits the number of chargeable Newspapers that were unclaimed in April 1855 and 1856, with a computation for one year :—

Presidency.	April 1855.	April 1856.
	Chargeable Newspapers.	Chargeable Newspapers.
Bengal	995	2,264
Madras	842	2,101
Bombay	285	909
N. W. Provinces	1,074	1,357
Total.....	3,196	6,631
Estimate for one year	38,352	79,572

118. The number of Unclaimed Newspapers was greater, in April 1856, than in April 1855, by 3,435, or by 107·4 per cent.

Presidency.	April 1856.		Proportion.
	Chargeable Unclaimed Newspapers.	Chargeable Newspapers.	
Bengal	2,264	80,691	2·80
Madras	2,101	48,283	4·35
Bombay	909	48,363	1·87
N. W. Provinces ...	1,357	83,494	1·62
Total.....	6,631	2,60,831	2·54
Estimate for one year.	79,572	31,29,972	2·54

119. I give, in the margin, an assumed proportion of Unclaimed Chargeable Newspapers, to the gross number of Newspapers, in each Presidency, in 1856.

120. I am at present unable to account for the decrease which has taken place, in the Bombay Presidency, in the Unclaimed and Refused Letters, in April 1856, when compared with April 1855. The Returns are probably defective. Enquiry will be made, and a Report hereafter submitted, in explanation of the circumstance, as well as of the causes, which have led to so great an increase of Unclaimed Letters and Newspapers, in the other Presidencies.

New form of Register for Unclaimed and Refused Letters.

121. I have furnished a form of Register, to be kept in the Office of each Post-master General, in view to show the number of Unclaimed and Refused covers of all descriptions; the number disposed of by being returned to the senders, and the number that cannot be returned to the senders, or that remain actually unclaimed and refused. The Register will also show the number of Letters imperfectly addressed, and that are posted *without any address.*

122. When I furnished the form of Register, to contain the information sketched above, I was in hope of having, by this time, data to show the proportion of Unclaimed and Refused Letters returned to the senders, and that finally remain unclaimed and refused in the Dead Office. I am, however, disappointed, in as far as the Returns which I have received, from the Post-masters General of Bengal and Madras, are so defective, that no statistical conclusion can be drawn from them.

123. By the Returns received from the Post-masters General, of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, the following conclusions may be drawn :—

	Bombay.		N. W. Provinces.	
	Number of Chargeable Letters in one month.	Proportion.	Number of Chargeable Letters in one month.	Proportion.
The Number of *Unclaimed Paid* Letters returned to senders.....	552	54·59	262	26·25
Ditto ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of ...	459	45·40	736	73·74
	1,011	99·99	998	99·99
The Number of *Unclaimed Bearing* Letters returned to senders	850	33·50	1,500	22·65
Ditto ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of..	1,687	66·49	5,122	77·34
	2,537	99·99	6,622	99·99
The Number of *Refused Paid* Letters retuned to senders	6	54·54	61	33·52
Ditto ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of.....	5	45·45	121	66·48
	11	99·99	182	100·
The Number of *Refused Bearing* Letters returned to senders	379	37·01	2,505	40·09
Ditto ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of ..	645	62·98	3,743	59·90
	1,024	99·99	6,248	99·99

Estimated number of Letters, without any address, posted in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.

124. By an Estimate I have ascertained, that the number of Letters received without any address is, in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, about 228 and 2,604, or 1 to 22,893 and 3,681, on the whole correspondence, in those Presidencies, respectively. I may here observe that, according to the last Report by the Post-master General in England, between seven and eight thousand Letters were posted there *without any address* last year.

125. It may be assumed, that the number of Chargeable Unclaimed and Refused Letters that remain undisposed of is about 3,33,898 in the Post Office in India. I may here observe that, by the last Annual Report on the Post Office, in the United States of America, the number of Unclaimed Letters, was five millions and a quarter.

Two-thirds of the Unclaimed Letters, in the North-Western Provinces, owing to imperfect address.

126. The Officiating Post-master General of the North-Western Provinces reports, that two-thirds of the Letters sent to his Office cannot be disposed of, on account of their being incorrectly or incompletely addressed.

127. Too much attention cannot be paid to the Unclaimed or Refused Letter Department—it is, so to speak, the index of the Post Office, and if not promptly and vigilantly supervised, many irregularities might be practised with impunity. Important facts have been elicited by this analysis, which, when sifted, will be the means of revealing the weak points of the Post Office.

128. The causes which chiefly lead to Letters being unclaimed are the following:—

1*st*.—Letters are frequently posted with simply the name of the addressee, without any further designation.

2*nd*.—In addition to the name of the addressee, Letters are often found simply with the name of an unknown Village or District.

3*rd*.—Many Letters are so illegibly addressed, that the handwriting cannot be deciphered.

4*th*.—Letters again are addressed in languages, or characters, which cannot be read by any one where they are posted.

Bengalee.	Chinese.
Persian.	Teloogoo.
Hindoostanee.	Tamul.
Nagree.	Cannanore.
Muhajunnee.	Malayalim.
Burmese.	Mahratta.
Ooriyah.	Guzrattee.
Arabic.	Scindee.
Malay.	Cingalee.

This will be more fully understood, when it is borne in mind, that throughout the British Territory in India, there are eighteen different languages, each having a separate, and some of them varieties of, character.

5*th*.—Letters are occasionally posted by Europeans, as well as by Natives, *without any address at all.*

6*th*.—Letters are posted without the name of the sender inside, or outside, or the place of residence.

7*th*.—Letters are often posted with the Christian, and without the surname, and residence of the addressee, and when the addressee is not found, they cannot, when opened, be returned to the sender.

8*th*.—Letters are frequently refused, particularly by Natives, when bearing Postage, simply because the substance of the contents, is often written outside. Many such Letters are not meant to be received by the addressee, and when the sender's name is omitted outside, as well as inside, they cannot be returned to the sender.

Increase of Letters bearing Postage.

129. Notwithstanding the penalty of double Postage on Bearing Letters, they still form a large portion of the chargeable correspondence. In August 1854, before the low and uniform Postage, the Bearing exceeded the Paid Letters by 67·6 per cent.; in April 1855, the Paid exceeded the Bearing Letters by 290·7 per cent.; in April 1856, the Paid exceeded the Bearing by only 110·7.

130. The progressive increase in the Bearing Letters is rather remarkable in the four Presidencies, but more particularly, as it fluctuates much in the same manner before, as after, the new rates of Postage, as shown by the following Statement:—

Presidency.	August 1854			April 1855.			April 1856.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.
Bengal.....	79,925	1,71,314	2,51,239	3,11,295	90,255	4,01,550	3,04,049	1,63,762	4,67,811
Madras	1,29,735	1,02,128	2,31,863	2,85,689	56,746	3,42,435	2,73,840	73,394	3,47,234
Bombay	51,832	1,06,180	1,58,012	3,42,512	49,734	3,92.246	3,52,684	82,297	4,34,981
N. W. Provinces ..	1,17,497	2,55,795	3,73,292	5,22,929	1,77,497	7,00,426	4,58,988	3,39,885	7,98,873
Total....	3,78,989	6,35,417	10,14,406	14,62,425	3,74,232	18,36,657	13,89,561	6,59,338	20,48,899
Estimate for one year.....	45,47,868	76,25,004	1,21,72,872	1,75,49,100	44,90,784	2,20,39,884	1,66,74,732	79,12,056	2,45,86,788

131. It will be observed that, in the Madras Presidency, under the old rates of Postage, the Paid exceeded the Bearing Letters, by 27·03 per cent., while, in the other three Presidencies, the Bearing exceeded the Paid Letters, by more than 100 per cent.

Under the old rates of Postage, Paid Letters in Madras exceeded *Bearing* Letters, while in the other Presidencies, the Bearing Letters exceeded the Paid Letters.

132. On the introduction of Postage Stamps, it was generally believed, by the Natives, that only Letters with Stamps would be received at the Post Office. This reason has been advanced in explanation of the great diminution of Bearing Letters, that took place at that time. It is also asserted that the Natives, as they found out that the pre-payment of Postage is optional, they reverted to the common practice amongst them of forwarding their Letters bearing Postage.

Cause of decrease of Bearing Letters on the new rates of Postage. Belief of necessity for pre-payment.

133. The explanation given above is not altogether satisfactory, and I am inclined to be of opinion, that the increase of Bearing Letters is to be attributed, in some degree, but not wholly, to distrust in the Post Office. It is commonly believed, that a Letter bearing Postage is more secure, and more speedily delivered, than a Paid Letter. There are, doubtless, some grounds for this opinion; pre-payment lessens the chance of security not only before, but also after, Letters are posted, and it may tend to retard delivery, inasmuch as the Postmen are obliged to deliver Bearing Letters quickly, or return them; whereas, they may delay, or fail to deliver, Paid Letters, without immediate chance of detection. Moreover, on a Bearing Letter nothing is risked, and this is an object of calculation, more particularly, as it is well known, that many Letters are written, and sent bearing Postage, that are never meant to be received or paid by the addressee.

Increase of Bearing Letters in some degree the result of distrust in the Post Office.

134. Complaints against the officials of the Post Office, were very prevalent in the course of 1855. They arose chiefly by Letters not reaching their destination. Receipts not being given as formerly, and nominal Registers of Letters not being kept, it was impossible to prove the posting, despatch, or receipt of Letters, so that enquiry was generally without success.

Numerous complaints against the servants of the Post Office in 1855.

135. The prohibition of receipts for unregistered Letters, has been a fruitful source of complaints from the Public. This may be attributed to two causes, *viz.*, distrust of servants in posting Letters, and also of the officials of the Post Office.

Prohibition of receipts for Letters cause of many complaints.

136. The distrust of the Public, in their own servants, has not been without reason, many instances having been brought to notice. I give the following two instances, by way of illustration.

137. The Post-master of Lahore, in opening the Letter Box, found several Letters, from which, it was evident, that Stamps had been removed. As the sender's name was written out side, he (a Banker in Lahore) was sent for to witness the state of the Letters, that he had stamped, before making them over to his servant, for the Post. The Banker was satisfied, on seeing the Letters, that his servant had removed the Stamps, and that no suspicion was attached to the Post Office. The Post-master requested the Banker to prosecute his servant, but he declined to do so.

Proofs of dishonesty of servants in posting Letters.

138. The second instance is more remarkable, and deserves particular attention. One of the Firm of Messrs. Watts & Co. called on Mr. Dove, Deputy Post-master General of Calcutta, and informed him, that their constituents complained of receiving their Letters bearing Postage, notwithstanding that the Firm had invariably pre-paid their Letters. To test the honesty of the Native Agent, who posts their Letters, it was arranged that one of the Europeans of the Firm should be sent privately to Mr. Dove, on the occasion of the Native Agent posting their Letters; and so soon as the agent dropped the Letters into the Letter Box, it was searched, and every one of the Letters, was found unstamped. The Native Agent was prosecuted by Messrs. Watts & Co. and punished by the Magistrate.

Further proofs of dishonesty of servants.

139. In view to test, to what extent mistakes are made by the senders of Letters, and the removal of Stamps is practised by servants, I requested Mr. Dove, Deputy Post-master General of Calcutta, to ascertain, by personal inspection, daily for one month, the number of instances occurring at his Office. The following is the result submitted by Mr. Dove :—

Statement showing the number of Covers found in the Letter Boxes, during the month of May 1856, *without Stamps, &c., &c.*

15 Covers—Found with the Stamps taken off.

35 Ditto—Marked paid, but with no Stamps, or traces of Stamps, having been affixed.

5 Ditto—With defaced Stamps.

16 Ditto—With Stamps, from which the obliterating marks had been attempted to be washed ; the Letters were therefore treated as Bearing Postage.

1 Ditto—With wafer destroyed and Letter open.

3 Ditto—Superscribed " Registered," but had *not* been registered.

140. It is a very common practice, with Europeans, to note the word "Stamped" on their Letters, in proof of pre-payment, but although so marked, in the absence of other evidence, that word alone cannot be accepted as proof of the alleged pre-payment.

141. In like manner, the word " Registered" is not unfrequently written on a Letter, when no registration has taken place—*vide* Mr. Dove's Statement above, where, it will be seen, that *three* instances occurred at the Calcutta Post Office in one month.

142. There have been not a few instances of carelessness and dishonesty by the servants of the Post Office, but they have been promptly investigated and punished. They have been confined, with few exceptions, to the Peons, a class of servants whom it is difficult to watch or control.

Groundless complaints against the servants of the Post Office.

143. But while complaints have been made, and at first sight, apparently with reason, against the servants of the Post Office, it has been shown to the satisfaction of complainants, that blame, in very many instances, rests on themselves, or their servants.

144. By way of clearly illustrating the numerous ways, in which suspicion of dishonesty of the servants of the Post Office, is without reason incurred, I would refer to the numerous mistakes that are made by the Public, and that I have explained at para. 128, as leading to a very large number of Unclaimed and Refused Letters. The Public suffers by its mistakes, but unfortunately, with the unthinking portion of it, the mistakes give rise to conclusions that have an injurious effect on the Postal Department.

Mistakes of the Public leading to suspicion of carelessness and dishonesty of the servants of the Post Office.

145. I regret that I have no data, at my command, at present, to show the proportion of Letters, Newspapers, and Parcels that are mis-sent. When a cover is mis-sent, the offence is noted by the Office that detects it, and the Office that mis-sends, is debited with a fixed fine. Each Deputy Post-master submits, quarterly, a Fine Account for offences or mistakes detected, and when passed by the Post-master General, the Accounts are settled before the next Quarterly Account can be submitted.

Number of mis-sent Letters not ascertained.

146. From the Fine Accounts, the number of instances of mis-sending covers can be ascertained, and in the next Annual Report, a Statement will be given. By a Report on the working of the French Post Office, which I have lately seen, the mis-sorted Letters, in the ten postal arrondissements of Paris, are 6 per cent. I am of opinion that the proportion of mis-sent covers, in the Post Office in India, is not nearly so high as in the Sorting Department of the French capital.

147. An account of the covers mis-sent, between the Post Office of the Presidency Towns and the London Post Office, has not been kept, but I am informed by Mr. Dove, Deputy Post-master General, that they are about equal as regards his Office in Calcutta. Letters for the *West Indies* are sometimes sent from England to Calcutta, again Letters from England are sometimes received *viâ* Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

Letters mis-sent between India and London about equal on the part of the Indian and London Post Office servants.

148. Several mistakes have been made in sending Letters for London to Landour, for Mussoorie to Mynpoory, for Futtygurh to Futtypore. All such mistakes have arisen chiefly by the address being very illegible.

Letters frequently mis-sent to places of the same name.

149. Many Letters are mis-sent in India, owing to there being many places of the same name, such as Hydrabad, Secundrabad, Jellalabad, &c.

150. Of highway-robbery of the Mails and Parcels, there have been four in Bengal, two in Madras, six in Bombay, and seventeen in the North-Western Provinces. Those that occurred in the North-Western Provinces were chiefly in Foreign Territories. In one instance, within the Gwalior Territory, a driver of the Mail Cart was severely wounded by a matchlock ball in the lower jaw, and, in two instances, two Runners were killed.

Highway-robbery of the Mails.

151. There appear to have been twenty-eight robberies of Parcels by servants of the Post Office; in fifteen of the robberies, the servants of the Post Office have been

implicated, and punished by imprisonment, or dismissal. In the other instances, the parties, on whom suspicion rests, were tried, but not convicted, or are still under trial.

152. There have been twenty-six robberies of Banghy Parcels, while in transit, by the Road Establishments, or by the servants of the Post Office, in collusion with the senders of the Parcels, and they have been effected in such a manner as to defy all attempts to detect, or convict, the real delinquents.

153. It has been ascertained that Parcels are occasionally insured in Bombay, and that by collusion, they have been robbed in transit in Foreign Territory, in view to compensation being obtained from the Local Government.

More valuable property transmitted by the Post in India than in any Post Office in the world.

154. Through the Post Office in India, there is much more valuable property in transit than in any other Post Office in the world. Some hundred thousand pounds worth of Cashmere Shawls, Gold, Silver, Jewellery, and Precious Stones of all kinds, besides the Judicial and Postage Stamps, averaging many lakhs of Rupees annually, are transmitted.

155. Considering the great temptation to dishonesty, by the immense value of the Parcels, and the senders of them, or their servants, being occasionally instrumental, by collusion, in undermining the honesty of the servants of the Post Office, it is very creditable to the Department, that only fifty-four instances of robbery have taken place, seeing that the number of Parcels posted in the past year was 4,77,348.

156. When the robbery of a Parcel, or Packet, takes place between two Post Offices, the Establishments are at once in an antagonistic position, so that it is difficult to discover whether, in the Office of despatch, or receipt, or whether by the intermediate Road Establishments, the robbery has been effected. The result of a searching investigation, however, generally leads to the moral conviction of the perpetrators, and if not dismissed, they are viewed as unable to clear themselves of suspicion of dishonesty. The knowledge by the Department, that, in the event of a robbery taking place, a searching enquiry will take place, and *continue*, until a conclusion can be satisfactorily arrived at, must deter parties, who, otherwise, might frequently yield to temptation.

Punishment of Post-masters for laxity of supervision of Establishments.

157. When Post-masters exercise lax supervision on their Establishments, and thereby *indirectly* prove the actual cause of robberies of Parcels, by throwing temptation in the way of their subordinates, they are held responsible, and punished by dismissal, or removal to an Office of less responsibility and emolument.

Peons dressed in Uniform.

158. During the past year, the Peons have been dressed in Uniform, and furnished with badges and bells. It is to be hoped, that their being thus readily known by the Public, will have the effect of preventing their loitering or neglecting their duty.

159. The question of raising and graduating the pay of the Peons is under consideration, and an improvement, in the class of persons serving in that Department, may thus be brought about.

160. A revision of the Peon Establishment is now under consideration, in view not only to meet the requirements of the increase in the correspondence of the country, but also the opening of the Receiving Houses for the delivery of Letters from the General Post, and the establishment of a Local or District Post in the Presidency Towns and large Stations in India. A copy of a Circular Letter to the Post-masters General on this subject, is annexed for information.

Revision of the Peon Establishment and Local or District Post in the Presidency Towns and large Stations.

161. The Establishment of the Post Office, has always been maintained on a minimum strength, and is nowhere more than barely equal to the daily routine of work. The servants of the Department thus stand in unfavorable contrast with the servants of every other Department, in as far as, they never have the indulgence of a single holiday. When they take leave on private affairs, they have to find substitutes at their own expense.

Post Office Establishment barely equal to the routine work and hardship of holidays not being granted.

162. Being deprived of holidays is a privation much felt by Natives, and in consequence, many of them will not serve in the Department, when they can find employment elsewhere, even on lower wages.

Post Office Department not popular with Natives.

163. The following Statement shows the numerical strength of the Staff of the Post Office in India :—

Designation.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	N. W. Provinces.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	
Director General	0	0	0	0	1
Post-masters General	1	1	1	1	4
Inspecting Post-masters	9	10	9	12	40
Post-masters and Depy. Post-masters	170	113	110	270	663
Clerks (English)	209	160	125	168	662
Ditto (Vernacular)	102	10	20	94	226
Post-men and other Servants in the Post Office	390	353	333	587	1,663
Road Establishment, consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Mutsuddies, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, and others.....	4,017	4,057	4,677	6,634	19,385
Total	4,898	4,704	5,275	7,766	22,644

The following is the strength of the Staff of the Bullock Train Establishment :—

Designation.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	N. W. Provinces.	Total.
Agents, English and Vernacular Clerks, Guards, Drivers, Overseers, and *others*	1,771	0	0	2,444	4,215

Dâk Bearers' Department.

The Dâk Travelling Department varies very much in the Post Office.

164. In Madras and Bombay, the Staging Bungalows have been built, and maintained, by Government, and in laying Dâks for Travellers, there seems to have been no charge in excess of the actual cost, in view to form a "Staging Bungalow Fund."

165. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, it has been customary, in laying Dâks for Travellers, to charge a per-centage above the actual cost, which has been carefully husbanded, and carried to the credit of the Staging Bungalow Fund.

166. In Bengal, and in some parts of the North-Western Provinces, a few of the Staging Bungalows were built by individuals, and made over to the Department, for the accommodation of Travellers.

Number of Staging Bungalows in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

167. I give, in the margin, a Memo. showing the number of Staging Bungalows in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the number built during the last year.

Presidency.	Number of Staging Bungalows.	Opened in 1855-56.	Total.
Bengal....	65	6	71
N. W. Provinces ..	217	24	241

Receipts and Disbursements in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

168. The financial position of the Staging Bungalow Fund, in Bengal, is different, when compared with that of the North-Western Provinces, as the following Statement will show:—

Presidency.	1854-55.			1855-56.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
Bengal	No Return	No Return	0 0 0	13,493 3 5¾	9,984 6 5	3,508 13 0¾
N. W. Provinces	59,694 2 6½	50,463 4 9	9,230 13 9½	64,057 5 1⅝	52,240 7 3¾	11,816 13 9

Large deficiency of Rupees 23,142-12-4 in Staging Bungalow Fund in Bengal.

169. The Post-master General of Bengal reports :—"In reply to my letter, requesting to be informed of the available amount of Staging Bungalow Fund, recently made over to my charge, I received a Memo. from the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, showing an approximate balance of Rupees 23,142-12-4, which stood against the Fund, on the 30th of April 1856. I have requested a detailed specification of the charges incurred in 1854-55, but I have not as yet been favored with the same."

170. It would thus appear, that there is no surplus in the Dâk Travelling Department in Bengal, and that as six new bungalows, to the estimated value of Rupees 14,006-1-10, have been sanctioned by the Government of Bengal, during the past year, 1855-56, the balance, at the debit of the Fund, *viz.*, Rupees 23,142-12-4, must have considerably increased, notwithstanding the Statement of receipts and disbursements, given above by the Post-master General of Bengal, showing a surplus of Rupees 3,508-13-0¾ in 1855-56.

Probable annual surplus, Rupees 11,816-13-9, in Staging Bungalow Fund, North-Western Provinces.

171. The following Statement shows the relative proportion of the receipts and charges of the Staging Bungalow Fund, in this Department of the Post Office, in the North-Western Provinces :—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1854-55.....	59,694 2 6½	50,463 4 9	9,230 13 9 1/12
1855-56	64,057 5 1⅜	52,240 7 3¾	11,816 13 9

172. The above is the financial position of the Fund, after due allowance for the estimated cost of the new bungalows that had been, or were in the course of being, built during the two past years. The balance at credit, on the 1st May 1856, was therefore Rupees 5,361-6-9¼.

173. The following Statement will show the progressive position of the Staging Bungalow Fund, in the North-Western Provinces, from 1850 to 1855-56 :—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1850-51	2,90,890 6 4	2,38,048 15 5	52,841 6 11
1851-52	2,42,018 3 11	2,04,122 5 8	37,895 14 3
1852-53	1,78,027 8 1	1,50,522 6 3	27,505 1 10
1853-54	1,46,876 8 3	1,25,179 15 6½	21,696 8 8½
1854-55	59,694 2 6½	50,463 4 9	9,230 13 9 1/12
1855-56	64,057 5 1⅜	52,240 7 3¾	11,816 13 9

174. I may explain that, in 1842, when there was no other mode of forming a Staging Bungalow Fund, in the North-Western Provinces, than the surplus of receipts over the disbursements, for Bearers' Dâk, the balance, at the credit of the Fund, was then about Rupees 40,000.

175. In 1843-44, when the Mail Cart Establishment was organized, in the North-Western Provinces, trucks and palankeen carriages for Passengers were added to the Establishment. The receipts from Passengers very soon materially exceeded the expense of the Establishment, and the Local Government authorised 10 per cent. of the receipts being credited to the Staging Bungalow Fund. This was done in consideration of the loss to the Fund by the Carriage Dâks having, on the Grand Trunk Road, superseded Bearers' Dâk.

176. The Fund became enriched by the per-centage on Passenger Dâks, and in the beginning of 1854, it exceeded Rupees 3,00,000. With the concurrence of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Colvin, the surplus of three lakhs of Rupees was invested in the Four per cent Loan. The interest of that sum, Rupees 12,000, is now yearly credited as a receipt to the Fund.

177. On the 1st May 1854, the Carriage Dâks, in the North-Western Provinces, ceased to run by order of Government, and from that date, the 10 per cent. on the receipts, under that head, ceased to be credited to the Staging Bungalow Fund. Hence the great diminution in the receipts from the above date.

178. In the North-Western Provinces, private Dâks, for Travellers, are laid by enterprising Natives, and as they are somewhat cheaper than Dâks laid through the Post Office, they are preferred by many Travellers. Hence another cause of diminution in the receipts of the Fund.

Private Dâks of Bearers for Travellers in the North-Western Provinces.

179. The Bungalows are maintained in a very fair state of repair, and are furnished, as well as provided, with an Establishment of servants, according to the probable requirements of Travellers. At many of the Bungalows, the receipts do not nearly equal the disbursements for servants, independent of other expenses; again, at others, the receipts considerably exceed the disbursements.

180. The Bungalows are under the charge of the Inspecting Post-masters, who have to report on the state in which they are maintained. The Post-masters General are thus in possession of correct information, when complaints are made by Travellers.

181. The complaints, by the Public, regarding the Bungalows, and the attendance at them, are very often singularly contradictory. The statements made by two successive Travellers are frequently found directly antagonistic in regard to the state of the Bungalow, the furniture, the attendance of the servants, and the food supplied.

Conflicting remarks by Travellers on the state of accommodation and attendance at Staging Bungalows.

182. A book is kept at each Bungalow, and the Travellers are invited to record in it, such remarks as they may have to make regarding the accommodation and attendance.

183. As the surplus, at the credit of the Fund, will admit, assignments are made for new Staging Bungalows.

184. Many new Bungalows are still urgently required for the comfort of Travellers in the Punjab and in the newly-annexed Territory of Oude; requisitions have already been made for Bungalows in the latter Province.

185. The Accounts of the Dâk Travelling Department, in the North-Western Provinces, are checked month by month, and all disbursements are authorised after the most careful deliberation.

186. In Bengal, the Bullock Train Establishment extends from Calcutta to Benares, and is under the supervision of the Post-master General of Bengal. From Howrah to Raneegunge, a distance of 122 miles, all Packages are conveyed by Railway, and thence to Benares, a distance of 300 miles, the Packages are conveyed, partly by carts, and partly by wagons.

Bullock Train.

187. In the North-Western Provinces, the Bullock Train Establishment extends between the Stations enumerated in the margin, or over a distance of 1,262 miles.

Bullock Train in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces extends over 1,604 miles.

Benares to Lahore	774
Lahore to Mooltan....	206
Goorsagunge to Futtygurh	19
Bongong to Agra	79
Allygurh to Agra	52
Khoorga to Meerut ...	52
Loodianah to Ferozepore	80
Total ...	1,262

The aggregate distance of the Bullock Train Establishment, in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, together, is 1,562 miles.

188. By the annexed Statement No. 10, it will be seen that, in 1855-56, the receipts were Rupees 2,25,710-12-0, and the disbursements Rupees 2,00,226-13-3, so that the surplus, or profit, was Rupees 25,483-14-9, in Bengal.

189. By the same Statement, it will be observed, that the receipts were Rupees 3,71,888-7-4, and the Disbursements Rupees 2,55,358-2-5, so that the surplus was Rupees 1,16,530-4-11, in the North-Western Provinces.

190. The net profit, in the transactions of the Bullock Train Establishment, in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, together, was, in the year 1855-56, Rupees 1,42,014-3-8, which may be considered very satisfactory.

Profit of Bullock Train Rupees 1,42,014-3-8 in 1855-56, in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, together.

191. The annexed Statement, No. 11, shows the comparative receipts and disbursements of the year 1854-55 and 1855-56, and that the surplus, in the latter year, is less than in the former, by Rupees 5,240-13-8.

192. The receipts, in the Bengal Division, of the Bullock Train, would have been considerably larger, had not the Establishment, for a period, equivalent to twenty days, been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, during the insurrection of the Sonthals in the rainy season of 1854-55.

Loss to the Bullock Train in Bengal, by the Train given up for twenty days to the Troops occupied in the Sonthal insurrection, Rupees 6,960-2-8.

193. The salaries of the Establishment, during the time the Train was employed by the Military Department, amount to Rupees 6,960-2-8. This was a *disbursement* for which there was no compensation, independent of the loss of the profit, that might have been realized during that time.

194. The surplus of the Train, in the North-Western Provinces, is less than in the previous year, by Rupees 6,542-11-8, which is owing chiefly to the circumstance of that portion of the Establishment, between Mooltan and Lahore, not having proved remunerative.

195. The road, between Mooltan and Lahore, is very sandy, and *two*-wheeled carts only can be used. If metalled, and wagons in use on it, the receipts would cover the disbursements, and yield a handsome profit. This will be easily understood, when I mention, that one pair of bullocks will draw an equirotal *four*-wheeled wagon, on a metalled road, with 30 or 35 maunds weight of goods, while, with a *two*-wheeled cart, the weight that one pair of bullock can take on an *un*-metalled road, does not exceed 12 or 15 maunds.

Bullock Train between Lahore and Mooltan not remunerative, loss of Rupees 6,542-11-8.

196. At the present low rates of hire, the Bullock Train Establishment would not yield any profit, if carts, in place of wagons, were in use. It thus becomes questionable, whether the Train should be extended, excepting on roads that are metalled, or where the equirotal wagons can be brought into use.

Bullock Train profitable only where four-wheeled wagons, and not carts, are in use.

197. At the urgent request of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir William Gomm, the Bullock Train was extended from Lahore to Mooltan, in view to facilitate the transport of small parties of European Troops, on which account it is chiefly maintained.

198. In consideration of the loss that has arisen, since the Lahore and Mooltan Division of the Train has been in operation, and there being no likelihood of the receipts

nearly equalling the disbursements, it is questionable, whether it should any longer be kept up. The Officiating Post-master General of the North-Western Provinces has proposed that it should be discontinued. I have called for a special Report, and will submit it hereafter.

199. In the disbursements is included the cost of many new vehicles that have been added to the stock of the Establishment. The cost of the whole of the wagons and carts now in use has, from year to year, since the commencement of the Train in 1846, been shown under the head of disbursements. Thus the disbursements of one year, compared with another, are chiefly affected by the number of new carts or wagons that have been added to the Establishment.

200. Every complaint, connected with the Bullock Train, has been most thoroughly investigated, until a conclusion could be arrived at, in favor of, or against, the Establishment.

201. Compensation has been given, in every instance, where it has been shown that the robbery, or damage of Packages, in transit by the Train, resulted from negligence, or dishonesty, of the Establishment.

202. The circumstance of compensation being given for loss by neglect, or dishonesty on the part of the Establishment of the Train, has led to not a few groundless complaints, which have led to voluminous and unnecessary correspondence.

203. During the year 1855-56, there have been, in the Bengal Division, twelve, and in the North-Western Province division of the Bullock Train, thirty-eight, or a total of fifty complaints of robbery or damage of Packages.

204. Compensation, to the amount of Rupees 320,-4-11 and Rupees 2,031-7-4, has been given, for instances of damage to, or robbery of, Packages in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, respectively.

205. Ten complaints of damage to, or robbery of, Packages have been satisfactorily shown not to rest with the Train Establishment, but with other parties, or the servants of the senders or addressees.

206. Eleven complaints have not yet been decided ; enquiry regarding them is still in progress.

207. I would here notice the robbery of two Packages, *indirectly* connected with the Train, but which were advertised as having taken place, while the Packages were in transit by it.

208. The first was a silver Breakfast Service. The Package was made over to the addressee's servant by the Post-master at Kurnaul. The servant, in company with a chaprassy, marched with it to Umballah, and thence to the addressee's camp, 12 miles beyond Umballah. When opened on receipt, it was found *minus* the silver service, and the addressee not only charged the Train Establishment with the robbery, but also made insinuations against the Post-master. When called on for his defence, the Post-master most satisfactorily refuted the insinuations against himself, and to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of his Station, showed there was no blame, or suspicion of the theft, to be

attached to the Train Establishment. The claim advanced for compensation was not of course accepted.

209. The other instance was that of a Package containing a valuable Rifle valued at £60. It was made over by the Post Office to the addressee's agent, who kept it several days in his house. The Package was then made over to a servant of the addressee, who marched about an hundred miles, in sole charge of it. The addressee, on opening it, found the Rifle missing, and in view to obtain compensation, advertised that the robbery has been effected by the Bullock Train Establishment, and altogether ignored the possibility of the robbery having been effected by his agent or servant, who had ample opportunity for doing so. The Deputy Commissioner, to whom the case was referred for enquiry, gave it as his opinion, that there was no reason for suspecting the Train Establishment of having committed the robbery.

210. Notwithstanding these two robberies having been, by advertisement, in the most public manner possible, attempted to be fixed on the Government Bullock Train, the confidence of the Public, in its management, is not diminished.

211. The demand for tonnage is much more than can be complied with, and the Public give to the Government Train a decided preference over the private Bullock Train Establishments.

212. Such is the confidence of the Native Public in the Government Bullock Train, and it is worthy of remark, that large sums of money have been transmitted by it on several occasions. This was done under the cover of bales of cloth. The secret of this mode of remittances, however, transpired and several attempts at higway-robbery of the Train resulted.

213. On one occasion, Rupees 75,000 were secreted in a bale of cloth. Tolerably correct information of this circumstance oozed out, and in the night time, near Mynpoory, the Train was attacked. The robbers succeeded in carrying off a bale of cloth, but fortunately not the one containing the treasure.

214. The Public have been warned not to forward treasure by the Train, as the property of the public is thereby endangered. No compensation would be granted, in the event of the robbery of treasure thus forwarded, whether effected by the Establishment, or by highway-robbers.

Postage receipts.

215. As the low and uniform rate of Postage took effect from the 1st of October 1854, the financial operations of the official year 1854-55 cannot be compared with 1855-56. The transactions of 1853-54 must, therefore, be contrasted with the transactions of 1855-56.

216. The Accounts of the Post Office having been kept in a different manner in each Presidency, *prior* to the 1st May 1855, do not afford the degree of detail that is necessary for the purpose of analysis, or of fair comparison.

217. Although, from the 1st May 1855 the Accounts, in the Post Office, are uniform in practice, the Accounts that have been submitted by the Post-masters General are not uniform. By the Post-master General of Madras only, Registration Fees Rs. 15,004-12-0,

and Express Postage, Rupees 846-12-0, are separately shown. By the other Post-masters General, the Registration Fees are mixed up with the Letter and Newspaper Postage.

218. As the payment of Postage on Parcels, by Cash or Stamps, is at the option of the senders, the receipts, in the shape of Stamps for Parcels, have not been shown separately.

219. By Stamps, pre-payment of Postage, on Books, Pamphlets, &c., when forwarded under the Book Post Rules, is imperative.

220. A separate Account of Stamps as Postage, on Parcels and Books, not having been kept, the amount realized, on the sale of Stamps, therefore, represent not only the Postage on Letters, but also on many Parcels, and on all the Books, &c. despatched under the Book Post Rules.

Number of Stamps sold and proceeds realized.

221. The following Statement shows the number of Stamp Labels sold in each of the four Presidencies, and the amount realized, or proceeds thereof, in the official year 1855-56 :—

Presidency.	½ Anna.	1 Anna.	2 Anna.	4 Anna.	8 Anna.	Total Value.
Bengal	28,87,877	7,63,854	2,29,883	2,21,087	29,517	2,36,752 10 6
Madras	36,12,609	5,09,884	83,513	1,22,456	2,636	1,87,132 14 6
Bombay	20,74,500	2,34,657	37,187	92,837	1,411	1,83,977 0 8
N. W. Provinces	52,88,422	6,57,579	1,23,345	97,802	5,829	2,49,145 0 0
Total	1,38,63,408	21,65,974	4,73,928	5,34,182	39,393	8,57,007 9 8

Receipts, or Postage being paid in Cash and Stamps, for Parcels, &c., as well as Letters, cannot be shown separately.

222. Steps will have to be taken, in view to have the receipts, in the Post Office, distinctly shown, under each head in future.

223. In order to facilitate the comprehension of the effects of the low and uniform rates of Postage on Letters, Newspapers, and Parcels, I give the following Statement, which shows how the *receipts* stood in 1849-50, when the Postal Commissioners submitted their Report :—

1849-50—Receipts on Letters and Law Papers ...	14,30,001	2	4
„ Ditto on Newspapers	2,54,470	2	9
„ Ditto on Parcels	2,42,887	0	9
	19,27,358	5	10

224. The Postal Commissioners were of opinion that, under the former rates of Postage, the correspondence of the country had reached its maximum, and that no further increase could be expected.

225. The actual receipts as Postage, in 1853-54, were as follows:—

Receipts on Letters and Newspapers	17,37 743	0	5
Ditto on Parcels	2,55,127	2	6
	19,92,870	2	11

226. In the above Statement, the actual receipts, as Postage only, are shown; all other receipts, such as Bullock Train, Passengers by Mail Cart, or by Vans, Fines, &c. &c. being excluded.

227. The actual receipts, on account of Postage, in the official year 1855-56, are as follows:—

On Letters and Newspapers, Cash Collections ... Rupees	5,70,818	5	11
„ Parcels Ditto „	2,01,925	14	6
Sale of Postage Stamps ... ... „	8,52,744	8	8
	16,25,488	13	1

228. The *Postage* receipts, in 1855-56, when compared with 1849-50, are less by Rupees 3,01,869-8-9, while, if compared with 1853-54, they are less by Rupees 3,67,381-5-10.

229. The gross receipts, in 1853-54, were Rupees 28,58,361-1-0, and as the gross receipts, in 1855-56, were Rupees 25,39,982-2-8, the difference is Rupees 3,18,378-14-4.

230. The Postal Commissioners calculated that, if no increase of correspondence took place, the utmost loss that the Post Office could suffer would be Rupees 9,12,007-7-11.

231. It has already been shown, that the chargeable correspondence of the country, nineteen months after the introduction of the low and uniform rate of Postage, has increased by 101·9 per cent., and the falling off in the Postage receipts being only about Rupees 3,67,381, or 18 per cent., the result cannot be viewed otherwise than as satisfactory.

Loss in Revenue, or Postage, by the new rates, only 18 per cent., after nineteen months' operation.

232. In England, before the low and uniform reduction of Postage took place in 1840, the receipts were £2,390,763-10*s*.-1½*d*.; after the operation of the low rates, the receipts were £1,359,466-9*s*.-2*d*. for the first, and £1,499,418-10*s*.-11¾*d*. for the second year.

Loss of Revenue in the English Post Office under the reduced rates of Postage, was 43 in the first year and 37 in the second year.

233. The falling off, in the receipts, was thus:—£1,031,297 and £891,344, or 43 and 37 per cent. for the first and second years, respectively.

234. The Postage receipts, in England, did not rise to the sum they stood at before the reduction of Postage in 1840, until *eleven* years afterwards, or the year ending January 1852.

The Revenue of the Post Office, in England, was not recovered till eleven years, after the new rates were in operation, or till January 1852.

235. The form of Return of Postage, given for the guidance of the Post-masters General, did not require the Postage on Newspapers, Parcels, and Books to be separately ascertained, and not having been shown by them, I regret that I am unable to compare the results with those given by the Postal Commissioners in 1849-50.

Postage on Newspapers nearly as it stood before the reduction of rates.

236. As already shown, the number of Newspapers, since the low and uniform rate of Postage was introduced, has increased by 106·3 per cent. The single Postage is now 1, in place of 2 and 3 annas, but in consideration of the numerical increase, I am disposed to think that the Postage has almost reached the amount realized under the old rates.

Banghy Postage.

237. The amount of Banghy Postage, in 1849-50, was Rupees 2,42,887-0-9; in 1853-54, it was by estimate Rupees 2,55,127-2-6; in 1855-56, it has been ascertained to have amounted in *Cash* to Rupees 2,01,925-14-6, and as the numerical increase of Parcels has been shown to be 47·9 per cent., it may be assumed that the receipts on Parcels, in 1855-56, are already about equal to the receipts *prior* to the reduction of the rates of Postage.

238. It is to be observed that, by the introduction of the English Book Post Rules, and the great increase in the number of Books transmitted by the Post, that the number of Books formerly forwarded as *Parcels, at Banghy rates*, have thereby been considerably reduced.

Decrease in receipt for Expresses.

239. The receipts, on account of private Expresses, have not been shown. They have, however, fallen off very much, as was anticipated, in consequence of telegraphic communication.

Receipts in Camel Train in Scind not precisely known.

240. The receipts, in the Scind Camel Train, are set forth as Rupees 9,911-2-9, and I regret that I have no means of comparing them with the receipts of the former years. A Report, on the working of the Scind Camel Train (which, together with the branch of the Post Office in Scind, was, till lately, under the supervision of the Commissioner of that Province), has been called for from the Post-master General of Bombay, and so soon as received, a special Report on the Camel Train will be submitted hereafter.

241. The receipts from Passengers, by the Vans and Mail Carts, as well as the Bullock Train Department, have already been set forth at paras. 47, 53, and 189, and need not be recapitulated here.

242. Beyond the decrease of receipts of Postage *proper*, as stated at para. 228, I am not able to explain the falling off in 1855-56, in comparison with 1853-54, excepting that the Steam Postage is assumed at a less sum by Rupees 81,000 in 1855-56, and there having been a diminution in the receipts for Expresses.

Official Postage.

243. The Official Postage, for the year under review, is as follows, in the four Presidencies :—

Bengal	3,64,072	14	9
Pegue	26,175	13	10
Eastern Settlements	5,337	14	2
Madras	2,72,969	7	0
Bombay	3,86,243	13	0
North-Western Provinces	5,65,862	8	0
	16,20,662	6	9

244. By the Postal Commissioners, the Official Postage, on Service *Letters*, in 1849-50, was calculated at Rupees 24,71,168-15-1. The numerical increase, in Service covers, in 1855-56, being 35·5 per cent. over 1849-50, the decrease, in the *pro forma* receipts, is probably incorrect, even with every allowance for the low rate of Postage.

245. But independently of the reduced rate of Postage, it is to be borne in mind, that formerly the Official Postage was calculated on the individual covers, at the actual rates of the chargeable correspondence, whereas it is now calculated by the *gross weight* of Letters despatched daily from each Post Office, which circumstance will partly account for the great decrease.

246. I find that the Official Postage, as shown by the Postal Commissioners, did not include the Postage on Service Banghy Parcels, which, by a calculation or data furnished by them, amounted to 3,39,996 in 1849-50. By Telegraph, I have just ascertained, that the Returns which I have received from the Post-masters General exhibit, in some Post Offices, the Postage on Service Banghy Parcels, and not in others, so that the amount, Rupees 16,20,662-6-9, must be considerably under the correct amount. I cannot, however, delay this Report, in order to have it in my power to give a correct Statement of the Official Postage on Parcels, as well as Letters.

247. A detailed Account, for the disbursements, in the four Presidencies, in 1853-54, 1854-55, and 1855-56, is shown in the Statements Nos. 4, 8 and 3 annexed.

248. The following Table shows the financial results of the Post Office in the four Presidencies, after deducting Steam Postage, and with or without the *pro forma* Official Postage :—

Presidency.	Gross Receipts in 1855-56.	Deduct estimated portion of Steam Postage.	Net receipts.	Deduct Gross Disbursement in 1855-56.	Deficit.	Official Postage.	Surplus.	Net Deficit.
Bengal ..	654645 11 10	117000 0 0	537645 11 10	812197 1 4	274551 5 6	395586 10 9	121035 5 3	0 0 0
Madras ..	343261 9 10	44000 0 0	299261 9 10	556285 2 2	257023 8 4	272969 7 0	15945 14 8	0 0 0
Bombay ..	348860 4 7	48000 0 0	300860 4 7	836762 6 0	535902 1 5	386243 13 0	0 0 0	149658 4 5
N. W. Provinces ..	1193214 8 5	16000 0 0	1177214 8 5	1250392 6 7	73177 14 2	565862 8 0	492684 9 10	0 0 0
Total ..	2539982 2 8	225000 0 0	2314982 2 8	3455637 0 1	1140654 13 5	1620662 6 9	629665 13 9	149658 4 5
							Net Surplus ..	480007 9 4

249. It will be observed, that the deficit, in the Bombay Post Office, is much greater than in the Post Office of the other Presidencies. This may, in a great measure, be explained by the expensive Mail Cart and Horse Dâks maintained between Bombay and Indore, and from Kurrachee to Mooltan, which are more for the convenience of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab than for the Presidency of Bombay. It is also to be observed, that the sum of Rupees 78,455-13-10, paid to the Steam Navigation Company, between Bombay and Kurrachee, is not a fair debit against the Post Office, inasmuch as the service performed does not justify such a large contribution.

250. The expenditure in 1855-56, when compared with 1853-54, shows an increase of Rupees 5,14,470-4-0, and when compared with 1854-55, an increase of Rupees

1,94,353-1-6. This increase is exclusive of the expenditure connected with the Bullock and Camel Trains.

251. It has been customary with the Post-masters General, in their accounts, to represent the Steam Postage as a *receipt* of the Post Office, which is a mistake, as having to be remitted by the Accountant General to Her Majesty's Government, it has to be met by *per contra* disbursement.

252. In the absence of correct information of the amount of Steam Postage, for 1855-56, in each of the four Presidencies, it may be assumed at Rupees 2,25,000-0-0, and if that sum be deducted from the gross receipts marginally noted, the deficit will be Rupees 11,40,654-13-5.

Gross Receipts	25,39,982	2	8
Deduct Steam Postage	2,25,000	0	0
	23,14,982	2	8
Deduct Disbursement	34,55,637	0	1
Deficit	11,40,654	13	5

253. The Official Postage has been shown at para. 243 to amount to 16,20,662-6-9, and if credit be allowed to the Post Office Department, there is, in the transactions of the year 1855-56, a surplus or Net Revenue of 4,80,007-9-4. By reference to para. 246, it will be seen, the Official Postage must be considerably in excess of the sum set forth above, inasmuch as it does not include all the *pro forma* receipts on the *Service Banghy Parcels.*

Official Postage	16,20,662	6	9
Deficit	11,40,654	13	5
Surplus	4,80,007	9	4

254. If, from the gross receipts, in 1853-54, marginally noted, the Steam Postage, Rupees 3,06,508-1-9, be deducted, and credit be taken for the Official Postage of that year, which may be assumed (*vide* para. 244,) at Rupees 24,71,168-15-1 the surplus or Net Revenue of that year was about Rupees 21,77,648-9-11.

Gross Receipts, ...	28,58,361	1	0			
Official Letter Postage, exclusive of Postage on Service Parcels	24,71,168	15	1			
				53,29,530	0	1
Deduct Gross Disbursement...	28,45,373	4	5			
Steam Postage	3,06,508	1	9			
				31,51,881	6	2
Surplus				21,77,648	9	11

255. Again, from the gross receipts, in 1854-55, as noted in the margin, if the Steam Postage, estimated at Rupees 2,86,000, be deducted, and credit be taken for the Official Postage, estimated at Rupees 13,00,000, the surplus or Net Revenue of that year was Rupees 7,71,089-10-7.

Gross Receipts, including Sale of Stamp	29,74,248	2	1			
Official Postage	13,00,000	0	0			
				42,74,248	2	1
Deduct Gross Disbursement...	32,17,153	8	0			
Steam Postage	2,86,000	0	0			
				35,03,158	8	0
Surplus				7,71,089	10	7

256. My Statement of the results of the financial transactions, in 1853-54 and 1855-56, it is to be borne in mind, is compiled from the unadjusted Accounts of the Post Office, and is as near an approximation to accuracy as can be attained, unless effected by the Accountants of the four Presidencies of India, by whom the Accounts of the Post Office are adjusted.

Financial transactions given from unadjusted Accounts, and only the nearest approximation to accuracy.

257. You will observe, that the form of Account adopted in the Post Office is not so comprehensive in point of detail, as to show clearly the increase and decrease that takes place under each head annually. I am now in communication with the Accountant

General to the Government of India, as to the form of Account that shall be adopted for the guidance of the Post Office in India in future.

258. In the absence of separate heads of Account, such as "Salaries," "Office Establishments," "Road Establishments," including "Ferry Expenses," but distinguishing "Mail Cart" and "Horse Dâks" from "Runner Dâks," I am at present unable to explain fully the increase in expenditure, *viz.*, Rupees 5,14,470-4-0, when compared with the disbursements in 1853-54, as shown in para. 250, but it may be attributed to the following circumstances:—

1*st.*—Opening of new Post Offices.
2*nd.*—Opening of Receiving Letter Houses.
3*rd.*—Opening of new Lines of Post Road.
4*th.*—Mail Cart Establishment in Madras, and on the line of road from Benares to Nagpore.
5*th.*—Accelerators in the Presidency Towns for the delivery of Letters.
6*th.*—Increase in the number of Peons for the Delivery of Letters.
7*th.*—Increase in Contingent Expenses, generally, by the introduction of new forms of Registers, Office Stamps, Letter Boxes, &c.
8*th.*—Expense of preparing Label Postage Stamps.
9*th.*—Salary and Office of the Director General of the Post Office.
10*th.*—Travelling and Stationery Allowance to Inspecting Post-masters.

259. Where measures of improvement have been carried into effect, whether in accelerating the transit, or delivery of the Mails, increase of expense has been incurred and although increase of the Revenue may not always have followed, benefit to the Public has resulted.

260. I regret that this Report has been delayed one month beyond the time fixed for it. The materials required for it were called for by the 30th of June, but were not submitted in full by the Post-masters General until the 7th instant, so that I could not possibly get it ready earlier.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th August 1856.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF ENCLOSURES FORWARDED TO GOVERNMENT WITH LETTER No. 771, DATED 30TH AUGUST 1856.

No. 1.—Statement showing the number of Letters, &c. despatched from the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India, during the month of August 1854, with a calculation for one year.

No. 2.—Statement showing the number of Letters, Newspapers, Parcels, and Books received at the Post Offices in India, during April 1855 and April 1856, with a calculation for one year.

No. 3.—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1855-56.

No. 4.—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1853-54.

No. 5.—Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1853-54.

No. 6.—Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1855-56.

No. 7.—Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1853-54 and 1855-56.

No. 8.—Comparative Statement showing the Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1854-55 and 1855-56.

No. 9.—Statement showing the *pro formâ* Receipts of the Post Offices in India, for 1855-56.

No. 10.—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bullock Train Department in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, for 1855-56.

No. 11.—Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bullock Train Department in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, for 1854-55 and 1855-56.

No. 12.—Four Time Statements, for February and August 1855.

Copy of Circular Letters, from G. Paton, Esquire, Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India, to the Post Masters General, regarding the Sorted Letters and Gazettes, &c., received at some of the Presidency Post Offices by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers, being treated both as Letters received and re-directed or forwarded; regarding also the revision of the Peon Establishment in the Post Offices in India.

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the number of Letters, Newspapers, and Parcels despatched from the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India, during the month of August 1854, *with a calculation for one year.*

Presidency.	Letters.				Newspapers.				Parcels.			
	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.
Bengal	79925	171314	87972	339211	5643	30508	8581	44732	802	5708	3045	9555
Madras	129735	102128	73474	305337	4454	17408	2348	24210	1145	2642	1200	4987
Bombay	51832	106180	96529	254541	848	34962	2237	38047	581	2016	769	3366
N. W. Provinces	117497	255795	165767	539059	2241	30323	12522	45086	997	2950	2840	6787
Total	378989	635417	423742	1438148	13186	113201	25688	152075	3525	13316	7854	24695
Estimated Total for one year ...	4547868	7625004	5084904	17257776	158232	1358412	308256	1824900	42300	159792	94248	296340

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPEN

STATEMENT showing the number of Letters, Newspapers, Parcels, and Books and April 1856, *with calcu-*

Presidency.		Letters					
		Delivered.			Re-directed or Forwarded.		
		Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.
Bengal	April 1855,	251857	62351	84831	39530	17448	7006
	Ditto 1856,	241311	99580	89498	46238	39364	10956
Madras	April 1855,	222567	36137	57139	27078	8578	7084
	Ditto 1856,	222373	44798	68390	11477	7596	3894
Bombay	April 1855,	270746	33684	75754	52407	10018	25955
	Ditto 1856,	274129	49663	87545	56229	20990	28840
N. W. Provinces	April 1855,	462450	131067	136392	30879	26586	11056
	Ditto 1856,	408933	240169	150088	26794	51110	11810
Total ...	April 1855,	1207620	263239	354116	149894	62630	51101
	Ditto 1856,	1146746	434210	395521	140738	119060	55500
Estimated Total for one year...	April 1855,	14491440	3158868	4249392	1795028	751560	613212
	Ditto 1856,	13760952	5210520	4746252	1688856	1428720	666000

DIX No. 2.

received at the Post Offices of the four Presidencies in India, during April 1855
lation for one year.

TERS.

Sent to District Post for delivery.			Unclaimed.			Total Number received.			Grand Total.
Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	
16082	6352	2315	3826	4104	599	311295	90255	94751	496301
11809	14017	3231	4691	10801	370	304049	163762	104055	571866
33039	7443	3514	3005	4588	686	285689	56746	68423	410858
34217	11227	5034	5773	9773	1009	273840	73394	78327	425561
17258	3511	11927	2101	2521	107	342512	49734	113743	505989
21112	9123	17228	1214	2521	923	352684	82297	134536	569517
27033	14446	4247	2567	5398	547	522929	177497	152242	852668
20891	37466	5577	2370	11140	641	458988	339885	168116	966989
93412	31752	22003	11499	16611	1939	1462425	374232	429159	2265816
88029	71833	31070	14048	34235	2943	1389561	659338	485034	2533933
1120944	381024	264036	137988	199332	23268	17549100	4490784	5149908	27189792
1056348	861996	372840	168576	410820	35316	16674732	7912056	5820408	30407196

NEWS-

PRESIDENCY.		Delivered.			Re-directed or Forwarded.			Sent to District Post for delivery.		
		Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.
Bengal	April 1855,	25545	32287	8291	12692	4568	507	145	438	87
	Ditto 1856,	25575	34313	7262	10754	6758	871	177	850	139
Madras	April 1855,	7018	28803	1745	899	3346	176	219	1611	28
	Ditto 1856,	8963	28949	1516	927	3900	153	1139	2305	105
Bombay	April 1855,	3564	27922	2208	2827	6746	540	144	1805	67
	Ditto 1856,	6765	28828	1812	3438	5821	474	275	2327	93
N. W. Provinces	April 1855,	11499	45411	5567	1424	8165	540	544	1027	98
	Ditto 1856,	15077	50224	4982	2390	12113	828	431	1902	74
Total ...	April 1855,	47626	134423	17811	17842	22825	1763	1052	4881	280
	Ditto 1856,	56380	142314	15572	17509	28592	2326	2022	7384	411
Estimated Total for one year...	April 1855,	571512	1613076	213732	214104	273900	21156	12624	58572	3360
	Ditto 1856,	676560	1707768	186864	210108	343104	27912	24264	88608	4932

DIX No. 2.—*(Continued.)*

PAPERS.							PARCELS.				BOOKS.		
Unclaimed.			Total Number received.			Grand Total.							
Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.		Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Indian.	Imported.	Total.
244	751	30	38626	38044	8915	85585	3622	2528	4603	10753	385	2306	2691
363	1901	53	36869	43822	8325	89016	3674	2699	4173	10546	606	2943	3549
74	768	11	8210	34528	1960	44698	2310	2568	1393	6271	1809	463	2272
245	1856	4	11273	37010	1778	50061	2312	2671	1975	6958	2393	710	3103
11	274	3	6546	36747	2818	46111	1833	1686	2637	6156	675	627	1302
65	844	28	10543	37820	2407	50770	2071	1703	3035	6809	1173	595	1768
179	895	7	13646	55498	6212	75356	5359	4670	5421	15450	3365	1497	4862
212	1145	15	18110	65384	5899	89393	5235	4558	5673	15466	4616	1356	5972
508	2688	51	67028	164817	19905	251750	13124	11452	14054	38630	6234	4893	11127
885	5746	100	76795	184036	18409	279240	13292	11631	14856	39779	8788	5604	14392
6096	32256	612	804336	1977804	238860	3021000	157488	137424	168648	463560	74808	58716	133524
10620	68952	1200	921540	2208432	220908	3350880	159504	139572	178272	477348	105456	67248	172704

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1855-56.

PRESIDENCY.	POSTAGE.							Registration Fees.	Bullock Train hire, &c.	Mail Cart and Passengers' Van Dâk.	Camel Train and Godown Rent.	Fine and saving.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts.
	On Letters, &c.	On Bangky Parcels.	Express Postage.	Steam Postage.	Total Cash Collections.	Sale proceeds of Postage Stamps.	Total Postage.							
Bengal	130258 13 9	41554 15 9	0 0 0	36537 15 6	208351 13 0	205860 4 6	414212 1 6	0 0 0	136701 3 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9395 7 8	560308 12 11
Pegu and Martaban Provinces	6607 12 6	2475 9 0	0 0 0	1426 3 7	10509 9 1	14412 12 0	24922 5 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	766 6 9	25688 11 10
Eastern Settlements	12541 3 2	26 1 0	0 0 0	39465 12 11	52033 1 1	16606 10 0	68639 11 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 8 0	68648 3 1
Madras	75009 10 7	47648 5 9	846 12 0	18982 14 10	142487 11 2	181708 7 5	324196 2 7	15004 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4060 11 3	343261 9 10
Bombay	83278 11 2	34065 9 8	0 0 0	23414 11 8	140759 0 6	185011 6 9	325770 7 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	564 3 0	9911 2 9	Passage money 0 0 0	2424 8 0	348860 4 7
													10189 15 7	
N. W. Provinces	263122 2 9	76155 5 4	0 0 0	9903 7 0	349180 15 1	249145 0 0	598325 15 1	0 0 0	491741 3 9	85540 0 0	0 0 0	17607 5 7	0 0 0	1193214 8 5
Total	570818 5 11	201925 14 6	846 12 0	129731 1 6	903322 1 11	852744 8 8	1756066 10 7	15004 12 0	628442 7 6	86104 3 0	9911 2 9	17607 5 7	26845 9 8	* 2539982 2 8

* *N. B.*—These results are exclusive of those which may appear in the Accounts of the Post Offices at Sumbulpore in Bengal and Berar Division in Bombay.

APPENDIX No. 3.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1855-56.

PRESIDENCY.	Salaries and Establishments.	Contingent Charges.	Bullock Train Charges.	Scinde Camel Train.	Mail Cart Charges.	Scinde Steam Communication.	Charges for manufacturing Postage Stamps.	Bounty Money paid to Commanders of Vessels.	Gratuities paid to the Assistants whose services have been dispensed with.	Miscellaneous.	Pensions.	Difference between the opening and closing Inefficient Balances.	Total Disbursements.
Bengal	411425 2 7	109452 8 5	151722 12 1	0 0 0	9322 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1930 13 0	820 0 0	7484 3 3	6291 2 0	28095 7 4	726544 10 8
Pegu and Martaban Provinces	37084 4 4	6426 13 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	378 11 0	0 0 0	136 0 6	0 0 0	18791 15 6	62817 13 2
Eastern Settlements	7841 10 6	1712 8 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1018 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	57 1 0	10629 15 8
Madras	382259 8 11	125140 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	706 0 0	0 0 0	237 2 2	752 8 0	34984 14 6	544080 8 3
Bombay	157205 8 0	67909 12 8	0 0 0	31616 0 0	0 0 0	78455 13 10	0 0 0	103 13 0	0 0 0	159 8 0	0 0 0	489104 4 7	824557 12 1
N. W. Provinces	434120 6 9	95121 0 9	255358 2 5	0 0 0	452592 2 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	996 0 0	0 0 0	1238187 12 8
Director General	38481 8 8	3126 14 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7210 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	48818 7 7
Total	1468421 1 9	408890 2 1	407080 14 6	31616 0 0	461914 12 9	78455 13 10	7210 0 0	4138 0 4	820 0 0	8016 13 11	8039 10 0	571033 10 11	* 3455637 0 1

* *N. B.*—These results are exclusive of those which may appear in the Accounts of the Post Offices at Sumbulpore in Bengal and Berar Division in Bombay.

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for the year 1853-54.

Presidency.	Postage on Letters, &c.	Postage on Banghy.	Express Postage.	Steam Postage.	Registration Fees.	Bullock Train hire, &c.	Passengers' Van Dâks.	Fines.	Savings.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts.
Bengal	395758 6 10	46125 12 9	0 0 0	131972 2 10	3489 13 0	43932 12 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5971 5 1	627250 4 9
Pegu and Martaban Provinces..	2507 14 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	137 3 5	2656 9 6
Eastern Settlements	10311 3 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	57786 11 4	70 8 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16 11 9	68185 2 6
Madras	*313881 2 10	*42195 12 0	*899 14 2	*45267 13 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	*11462 15 1	413707 9 6
Bombay.....	284059 6 6	32435 4 10	9197 12 0	52085 11 3	686 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	†3303 10 8	381768 5 3
N. W. Provinces ...	731224 14 10	134370 4 11	0 0 0	19395 10 11	0 0 0	395096 8 3	64369 6 0	5430 5 1	14905 15 6	0 0 0	1364793 1 6
Total ...	1737743 0 5	255127 2 6	10097 10 2	306508 1 9	4258 5 1	439029 4 6	64369 6 0	5430 5 1	14905 15 6	20891 14 0	2858361 1 0

* The Post Master General of Madras cannot furnish the details, they have therefore been estimated.

† Including Freight on Parcels (Rupees 102) and Dead Stock (Rupees 3-14-9.)

APPENDIX No. 4.—*(Continued.)*

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India for 1853-54.

PRESIDENCY.	Salaries and Establishments.	Contingent Charges.	Bullock Train Charges.	Mail Cart Charges.	Mounted Dâk.	Scinde Steam Communication.	Bounty Money.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous Items.	Difference between the opening and closing Inefficient Balances.	Total Disbursements.
Bengal	420224 13 6	52079 4 4	79648 5 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7601 7 9	107 13 10	559661 12 7
Pegu and Martaban Provinces	19408 1 6	3578 6 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	822 13 11	23809 5 10
Eastern Settlements	8748 6 3	1883 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10631 10 1
Madras	349569 15 9	44434 8 2	0 0 0	31176 10 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	568 0 0	890 8 3	897 9 7	0 0 0	427537 4 5
Bombay	376971 11 9	107703 14 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	93600 0 0	67500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	*6605 15 8	0 0 0	652381 9 7
N. W. Provinces	468235 10 7	78133 10 9	263255 1 8	361727 2 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1171351 9 11
Total	1643158 11 4	287812 15 8	342903 6 10	392903 13 7	93600 0 0	67500 0 0	568 0 0	890 8 3	15105 1 0	930 11 9	2845373 4 5

* Including Dead Stock (Rupees 6,596-6-11.)

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 5.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India for 1853-54.

Presidency.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Bengal	627250 4 9	559661 12 7	67588 8 2	0 0 0
Pegu	2656 9 6	23809 5 10	0 0 0	21152 12 4
Eastern Settlements ...	68185 2 6	10631 10 1	57553 8 5	0 0 0
Madras	413707 9 6	427537 4 5	0 0 0	13829 10 11
Bombay	381768 5 3	652381 9 7	0 0 0	270613 4 4
N. W. Provinces	1364793 1 6	1171351 9 11	193441 7 7	0 0 0
Total	2858361 1 0	2845373 4 5	318583 8 2	305595 11 7

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India for 1855-56.

Presidency.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Bengal	560308 12 11	726544 10 8	0 0 0	166235 13 9
Pegu and Martaban Provinces	25688 11 10	62817 13 2	0 0 0	37129 1 4
Eastern Settlements.....	68648 3 1	10629 15 8	58018 3 5	0 0 0
Madras	343261 9 10	544080 8 3	0 0 0	200818 14 5
Bombay	348860 4 7	824557 12 1	0 0 0	475697 7 6
N. W. Provinces ...	1193214 8 5	1238187 12 8	0 0 0	44973 4 3
Director General	0 0 0	48818 7 7	0 0 0	48818 7 7
Total	2539982 2 8	3455637 0 1	58018 3 5	973673 0 10

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1853-54 *and* 1855-56.

Heads of Receipts.	1853-54.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Postage on Letters, &c.					In 1855-56, the Receipts, by the sale of Stamps, are given separately at the foot of this Statement, as they cannot well be shown, excepting in the *gross* Receipts of the Post Office in each Presidency, in consequence of their having been received, not only in payment of Postage proper, on Letters, but also for Newspapers, Parcels and Books, or Pamphlets.
Bengal	395758 6 10	130258 13 9	0 0 0	265499 9 1	
Pegu	2507 14 1	6607 12 6	4099 14 5	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	10311 3 4	12541 3 2	2229 15 10	0 0 0	
Madras	313881 2 10	75009 10 7	0 0 0	238871 8 3	
Bombay	284059 6 6	83278 11 2	0 0 0	200780 11 4	
N. W. Provinces	731224 14 10	263122 2 9	0 0 0	468102 12 1	
Total	1737743 0 5	570818 5 11	6329 14 3	1173254 8 9	
Postage on Banghy Parcels.					
Bengal	46125 12 9	41554 15 9	0 0 0	4570 13 0	
Pegu	0 0 0	2475 9 0	2475 9 0	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	0 0 0	26 1 0	26 1 0	0 0 0	
Madras	42195 12 0	47648 5 9	5452 9 9	0 0 0	
Bombay	32435 4 10	34065 9 8	1630 4 10	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	134370 4 11	76155 5 4	0 0 0	58214 15 7	
Total	255127 2 6	201925 14 6	9584 8 7	62785 12 7	
Express Postage.†					
Madras	899 14 2	846 12 0	0 0 0	53 2 2	
Bombay	9197 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9197 12 0	
Total	10097 10 2	846 12 0	0 0 0	9250 14 2	
Steam Postage.					
Bengal	131972 2 10	36537 15 6	0 0 0	95434 3 4	* The Post Master General of Madras cannot furnish the details, they have therefore been estimated.
Pegu	.....	1426 3 7	1426 3 7	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	57786 11 4	39465 12 11	0 0 0	18320 14 5	
Madras	*45267 13 5	18982 14 10	0 0 0	26284 14 7	
Bombay	52085 11 3	23414 11 8	0 0 0	28670 15 7	
N. W. Provinces	19395 10 11	9903 7 0	0 0 0	9492 3 11	
Total	306508 1 9	129731 1 6	1426 3 7	178203 3 10	
Registration Fees.					
Bengal	3489 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3489 13 0	
Pegu	11 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 8 0	
Eastern Settlements	70 8 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	70 8 1	
Madras	0 0 0	15004 12 0	15004 12 0	0 0 0	
Bombay	686 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	686 8 0	
Total	4258 5 1	15004 12 0	15004 12 0	4258 5 1	
Carried over. Bengal	577346 3 5	208351 13 0	0 0 0	368994 6 5	
Pegu	2519 6 1	10509 9 1	7990 3 0	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	68168 6 9	52033 1 1	0 0 0	16135 5 8	
Madras	402244 10 5	157492 7 2	0 0 0	244752 3 3	
Bombay	378464 10 7	140759 0 6	0 0 0	237705 10 1	
N. W. Provinces	884990 14 8	349180 15 1	0 0 0	535809 15 7	
Total	2313734 3 11	918326 13 11	7990 3 0	1403397 9 0	

APPENDIX No. 7.—*(Continued.)*

Heads of Receipts.	1853-54.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Brought over. Bengal	577346 3 5	208351 13 0	0 0 0	368994 6 5	
Pegu	2519 6 1	10509 9 1	7990 3 0	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements.	68168 6 9	52033 1 1	0 0 0	16135 5 8	
Madras	402244 10 5	157492 7 2	0 0 0	244752 3 3	
Bombay	378464 10 7	140759 0 6	0 0 0	237705 10 1	
N. W. Provinces	884990 14 8	349180 15 1	0 0 0	535809 15 7	
Total	2313734 3 11	918326 13 11	7990 3 0	1403397 9 0	
Bullock Train.					
Bengal	43932 12 3	136701 3 9	92768 7 6	0 0 0	* This sum includes other than Bullock Train hire, hence the difference of Rupees 30,843-4 between the amount shown in the body of my Annual Report and that entered here.
N. W. Provinces	395096 8 3	491741 3 9	96644 11 6	0 0 0	
Total	439029 4 6	*628442 7 6	189413 3 0	0 0 0	
Camel Train, &c.					
Bombay	0 0 0	9911 2 9	9911 2 9	0 0 0	
Mail Cart.					
Bombay	0 0 0	564 3 0	564 3 0	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	0 0 0	46597 2 0	46597 2 0	0 0 0	
Total	0 0 0	47161 5 0	47161 5 0	0 0 0	
Passengers' VanDawks.					
N. W. Provinces	64369 6 0	38942 14 0	0 0 0	25426 8 0	
Fines and Savings.					
N. W. Provinces	20336 4 7	17607 5 7	0 0 0	2728 15 0	
Passage Money.					
Bombay	0 0 0	2424 8 0	2424 8 0	0 0 0	
Freight on Parcels.					
Bombay	102 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	102 0 0	
Dead Stock.					
Bombay	3 14 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 14 9	
Miscellaneous.					
Bengal	5971 5 1	9395 7 8	3424 2 7	0 0 0	
Pegu	137 3 5	766 6 9	629 3 4	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	16 11 9	8 8 0	0 0 0	8 3 9	
Madras	11462 15 1	4060 11 3	0 0 0	7402 3 10	
Bombay	3197 11 11	10189 15 7	6992 3 8	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Total	20785 15 3	24421 1 3	11045 9 7	7410 7 7	
Total.					
Bengal	627250 4 9	354448 8 5	0 0 0	272801 12 4	
Pegu	2656 9 6	11275 15 10	8619 6 4	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	68185 2 6	52041 9 1	0 0 0	16143 9 5	
Madras	413707 9 6	161553 2 5	0 0 0	252154 7 1	
Bombay	381768 5 3	163848 13 10	0 0 0	217919 7 5	
N. W. Provinces	1364793 1 6	944069 8 5	0 0 0	420723 9 1	
Total	2858361 1 0	1687237 10 0	8619 6 4	1179742 13 4	
Sale of Postage Stamps.					
Bengal	0 0 0	205860 4 6	205860 4 6	0 0 0	
Pegu	0 0 0	14412 12 0	14412 12 0	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	0 0 0	16606 10 0	16606 10 0	0 0 0	
Madras	0 0 0	181708 7 5	181708 7 5	0 0 0	
Bombay	0 0 0	185011 6 9	185011 6 9	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	0 0 0	249145 0 0	249145 0 0	0 0 0	
Total	0 0 0	852744 8 8	852744 8 8	0 0 0	
Total.					
Bengal, sale of Stamps and Cash Receipts inclusive	627250 4 9	560308 12 11	0 0 0	66941 7 10	The proceeds by sale of Stamps are here given along with the receipts in *Cash* in 1855-56.
Pegu, ditto	2656 9 6	25688 11 10	23032 2 4	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements, ditto	68185 2 6	68648 3 1	463 0 7	0 0 0	
Madras, ditto	413707 9 6	343261 9 10	0 0 0	70445 15 8	
Bombay, ditto	381768 5 3	348860 4 7	0 0 0	32908 0 8	
N. W. Provinces, ditto	1364793 1 6	1193214 8 5	0 0 0	171578 9 1	
Grand Total	2858361 1 0	†2539982 2 8	23495 2 11	341874 1 3	

† This result is exclusive of those which may appear in the Accounts of the Post Offices at Sumbulpore in Bengal and Berar Division in Bombay.

APPENDIX No. 7.—*(Continued.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Actual Disbursements in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1853-54 *and* 1855-56.

Heads of Charges.	1853-54.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Salaries and Establishments.					
Bengal	420224 13 6	411425 2 7	0 0 0	8799 10 11	
Pegu	19408 1 6	37084 4 4	17676 2 10	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	8748 6 3	7841 10 6	0 0 0	906 11 9	
Madras	349569 15 9	382259 8 11	32689 9 2	0 0 0	
Bombay	376971 11 9	157208 8 0	0 0 0	219763 3 9	
N. W. Provinces	468235 10 7	434120 6 9	0 0 0	34115 3 10	
Director General	0 0 0	38481 8 8	38481 8 8	0 0 0	
Total	1643158 11 4	1468421 1 9	88847 4 8	263584 14 3	
Contingent Charges.					
Bengal	52079 4 4	109452 8 5	57373 4 1	0 0 0	
Pegu	3578 6 5	6426 13 10	2848 7 5	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	1883 3 10	1712 8 10	0 0 0	170 11 0	
Madras	44434 8 2	125140 6 8	80705 14 6	0 1 0	
Bombay	107703 14 2	67909 12 8	0 0 0	39794 1 6	
N. W. Provinces	78133 10 9	95121 0 9	16987 6 0	0 0 0	
Director General	0 0 0	3126 14 11	3126 14 11	0 0 0	
Manufacture of Stamps...	0 0 0	7210 0 0	7210 0 0	0 0 0	
Total	287812 15 8	416100 2 1	168251 14 11	39964 12 6	
Bullock Train.					
Bengal	79648 5 2	*151722 12 1	72074 6 11	0 0 0	* This sum is exclusive of the items remaining *unadjusted*, hence the difference between the amount shown in the Bullock Train Statement and that entered here.
N. W. Provinces	263255 1 8	255358 2 5	0 0 0	7896 15 3	
Total	342903 6 10	407080 14 6	72074 6 11	7896 15 3	
Camel Train.					
Bombay	0 0 0	31616 0 0	31616 0 0	0 0 0	
Mail Cart.					
Bengal	0 0 0	9322 10 0	9322 10 0	0 0 0	
Madras	31176 10 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	31176 10 8	
N. W. Provinces	361727 2 11	452592 2 9	90864 15 10	0 0 0	
Total	392903 13 7	461914 12 9	100187 9 10	31176 10 8	
Mounted Dak.					
Bombay	93600 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	93600 0 0	
Scinde Steam Communication.					
Bombay	67500 0 0	78455 13 10	10955 13 10	0 0 0	
Bounty Money paid to Commanders of Vessels.					
Bengal	0 0 0	1930 13 0	1930 13 0	0 0 0	
Pegu	0 0 0	378 11 0	378 11 0	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	0 0 0	1018 11 4	1018 11 4	0 0 0	
Madras	568 0 0	706 0 0	138 0 0	0 0 0	
Bombay	0 0 0	103 13 0	103 13 0	0 0 0	
Total	568 0 0	4138 0 4	3570 0 4	0 0 0	
Carried over. Bengal	551952 7 0	683853 14 1	131901 7 1	0 0 0	
Pegu	22986 7 11	43889 13 2	20903 5 3	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	10631 10 1	10572 14 8	0 0 0	58 11 5	
Madras	425749 2 7	508105 15 7	82356 13 0	0 0 0	
Bombay	645775 9 11	335293 15 6	0 0 0	310481 10 5	
N. W. Provinces	1171361 9 11	1237191 12 8	65840 2 9	0 0 0	
Director General	0 0 0	48818 7 7	48818 7 7	0 0 0	
Total	2828446 15 5	2867726 13 3	349820 3 8	310540 5 10	

APPENDIX No. 7.—*(Continued.)*

Heads of Charges.	1853-54.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Brought over.					
Bengal	551952 7 0	683853 14 1	131901 7 1	0 0 0	
Pegu	22986 7 11	43889 13 2	20903 5 3	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	10631 10 1	10572 14 8	0 0 0	58 11 5	
Madras	425749 2 7	508105 15 7	82356 13 0	0 0 0	
Bombay	645775 9 11	335293 15 6	0 0 0	310481 10 5	
N. W. Provinces	1171351 9 11	1237191 12 8	65840 2 9	0 0 0	
Director General	0 0 0	48818 7 7	48818 7 7	0 0 0	
Total	2828446 15 5	2867726 13 3	349820 3 8	310540 5 10	
Dead Stock.					
Bombay	6596 6 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	6596 6 11	
Gratuity to Assistants.					
Bengal	0 0 0	820 0 0	820 0 0	0 0 0	
Miscellaneous.					
Bengal	7601 7 9	7484 3 3	0 0 0	117 4 6	
Pegu	0 0 0	136 0 6	136 0 6	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Madras	897 9 7	237 2 2	0 0 0	660 7 5	
Bombay	9 8 9	159 8 0	149 15 3	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Total	8508 10 1	8016 13 11	285 15 9	777 11 11	
Pensions.					
Bengal	0 0 0	6291 2 0	6291 2 0	0 0 0	
Madras	890 8 3	752 8 0	0 0 0	138 0 3	
N. W. Provinces	0 0 0	996 0 0	996 0 0	0 0 0	
Total	890 8 3	8039 10 0	7287 2 0	138 0 3	
Difference of Inefficient Balance.					
Bengal	107 13 10	28095 7 4	27987 9 6	0 0 0	* This heavy balance is owing to the non-receipt of audited Bills.
Pegu	822 13 11	18791 15 6	17969 1 7	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	0 0 0	57 1 0	57 1 0	0 0 0	
Madras	0 0 0	34984 14 6	34984 14 6	0 0 0	
Bombay	0 0 0	*489104 4 7	489104 4 7	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Total	930 11 9	571033 10 11	570102 15 2	0 0 0	
Total.					
Bengal	559661 12 7	726544 10 8	166882 14 1	0 0 0	† Including cost of manufacture of Postage Stamps.
Pegu	23809 5 10	62817 13 2	39008 7 4	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	10631 10 1	10629 15 8	0 0 0	1 10 5	
Madras	427537 4 5	544080 8 3	116543 3 10	0 0 0	
Bombay	652381 9 7	824557 12 1	172176 2 6	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	1171351 9 11	1238187 12 8	66836 2 9	0 0 0	
Director General	0 0 0	†48818 7 7	48818 7 7	0 0 0	
Grand Total	2845373 4 5	‡3455637 0 1	610265 6 1	1 10 5	

‡ This result is exclusive of those which may appear in the Accounts of the Post Office at Sumbulpore in Bengal and Berar Division in Bombay.

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 8.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Actual Disbursements in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1854-55 *and* 1855-56.

Heads of Charges.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Salaries and Establishments.					
Bengal	387918 0 4	411425 2 7	23507 2 3	0 0 0	
Pegu	45323 12 3	37084 4 4	0 0 0	8239 7 11	
Eastern Settlements	8903 0 0	7841 10 6	0 0 0	1061 5 6	
Madras	401812 1 0	382259 8 11	0 0 0	19552 8 1	
Bombay	358932 7 11	157208 8 0	0 0 0	201723 15 11	
N. W. Provinces	453870 9 4	434120 6 9	0 0 0	19750 2 7	
Director General	38092 3 9	38481 8 8	389 4 11	0 0 0	
Total	1694852 2 7	1468421 1 9	23896 7 2	250327 8 0	
Contingent Charges.					
Bengal	97682 10 6	109452 8 5	11769 13 11	0 0 0	
Pegu	6356 2 6	6426 13 10	70 11 4	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	2412 0 0	1712 8 10	0 0 0	699 7 2	
Madras	52449 2 9	125140 6 8	72691 3 11	0 0 0	
Bombay	130390 13 0	67909 12 8	0 0 0	62481 0 4	
N. W. Provinces	59937 11 2	95121 0 9	35184 5 7	0 0 0	
Director General	1299 14 5	3126 14 11	1827 0 6	0 0 0	
Manufacture of Stamps.	3871 0 8	7210 0 0	3338 15 4	0 0 0	
Total	354399 7 0	416100 2 1	124882 2 7	63180 7 6	
***Bullock Train.**					
Bengal	*147617 12 8	*151722 12 1	4104 15 5	0 0 0	* This sum is exclusive of the items remaining unadjusted, hence the difference between the amount shown in the Bullock Train Statement and that entered here.
N. W. Provinces	235077 8 7	255358 2 5	20280 9 10	0 0 0	
Total	382695 5 3	407080 14 6	24385 9 3	0 0 0	
Camel Train.					
Bombay	11876 2 8	31616 0 0	19739 13 4	0 0 0	
Mail Cart.					
Bengal	10243 10 9	9322 10 0	0 0 0	921 0 9	
Madras	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	429413 5 8	452592 2 9	23178 13 1	0 0 0	
Total	439657 0 5	461914 12 9	23178 13 1	921 0 9	
Mounted Dak.					
Bombay	152640 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	152640 0 0	
Scinde Steam Communication.					
Bombay	69300 0 0	78455 13 10	9155 13 10	0 0 0	
Bounty Money paid to Commanders of Vessels.					
Bengal	1604 6 6	1930 13 0	326 6 6	0 0 0	
Pegu	874 3 0	378 11 0	0 0 0	495 8 0	
Eastern Settlements	0 0 0	1018 11 4	1018 11 4	0 0 0	
Madras	639 15 6	706 0 0	66 0 6	0 0 0	
Bombay	993 13 0	103 13 0	0 0 0	890 0 0	
Total	4112 6 0	4138 0 4	1411 2 4	1385 8 0	
Carried over. Bengal	645066 8 9	683853 14 1	38787 5 4	0 0 0	
Pegu	52554 1 9	43889 13 2	0 0 0	8664 4 7	
Eastern Settlements	11315 0 0	10572 14 8	0 0 0	742 1 4	
Madras	454901 3 3	508105 15 7	53204 12 4	0 0 0	
Bombay	724133 4 7	335293 15 6	0 0 0	388839 5 1	
N. W. Provinces	1178299 2 9	1237191 12 8	58892 9 11	0 0 0	
Director General	43263 2 10	48818 7 7	5555 4 9	0 0 0	
Total	3109532 7 11	2867726 13 3	156440 0 4	398245 11 0	

APPENDIX No. 8.—*(Continued.)*

Heads of Charges.	1854-55.			1855-56.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
Brought over.													
Bengal	645066	8	9	683853	14	1	38787	5	4	0	0	0	
Pegu	52554	1	9	43889	13	2	0	0	0	8664	4	7	
Eastern Settlements	11315	0	0	10572	14	8	0	0	0	742	1	4	
Madras	454901	3	3	508105	15	7	53204	12	4	0	0	0	
Bombay	724133	4	7	335293	15	6	0	0	0	388839	5	1	
N. W. Provinces	1178299	2	9	1237191	12	8	58892	9	11	0	0	0	
Director General	43263	2	10	48818	7	7	5555	4	9	0	0	0	
Total	3109532	7	11	2867726	13	3	156440	0	4	398245	11	0	
Dead Stock.													
Bombay	5805	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5805	12	3	
Gratuity to Assistants.													
Bengal	0	0	0	820	0	0	820	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.													
Bengal	14216	2	2	7484	3	3	0	0	0	6731	14	11	
Pegu	0	0	0	136	0	6	136	0	6	0	0	0	
Eastern Settlements	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	
Madras	340	3	4	237	2	2	0	0	0	103	1	2	
Bombay	305	1	8	159	8	0	0	0	0	145	9	8	
N. W. Provinces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	14875	7	2	8016	13	11	136	0	6	6994	9	9	
Pensions.													
Bengal	6718	3	4	6291	2	0	0	0	0	427	1	4	
Madras	623	4	0	752	8	0	129	4	0	0	0	0	
N. W. Provinces	996	0	0	996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	8337	7	4	8039	10	0	129	4	0	427	1	4	
Difference of Inefficient Balance.													
Bengal	65041	2	0	28095	7	4	0	0	0	36945	10	8	
Pegu	5699	3	6	18791	15	6	13092	12	0	0	0	0	
Eastern Settlements	0	0	0	57	1	0	57	1	0	0	0	0	
Madras	0	0	0	34984	14	6	34984	14	6	0	0	0	
Bombay	2866	15	10	489104	4	7	486237	4	9	0	0	0	
N. W. Provinces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	73607	5	4	571033	10	11	534372	0	3	36945	10	8	
Compensation paid to Mr. Babington for loss sustained by the annulment of his Contract.													
Bengal	5000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5000	0	0	
Total.													
Bengal	736042	0	3	726544	10	8	0	0	0	9497	5	7	* Including cost of manufacture of Postage Stamps.
Pegu	58253	5	3	62817	13	2	4564	7	11	0	0	0	
Eastern Settlements	11329	0	0	10629	15	8	0	0	0	699	0	4	
Madras	455864	10	7	544080	8	3	88215	13	8	0	0	0	
Bombay	733111	2	4	824557	12	1	91446	9	9	0	0	0	
N. W. Provinces	1179295	2	9	1238187	12	8	58892	9	11	0	0	0	
Director General	*43263	2	10	*48818	7	7	5555	4	9	0	0	0	
Grand Total	3217158	8	0	†3455637	0	1	248674	14	0	10196	5	11	

† *N. B.*—This result is exclusive of those which may appear in the Accounts of the Post Offices at Sumbulpore in Bengal and Berar Division in Bombay.

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT showing the pro formâ Receipts of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India for 1855-56.

Presidency.	Amount of Official Postage.
Bengal	3,64,072 14 9
Pegu and Martaban Provinces	26,175 13 10
Eastern Settlements	5,337 14 2
Madras	2,72,969 7 0
Bombay	3,86,243 13 0
N. W. Provinces	5,65,862 8 0
Total	16,20,662 6 9

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bullock Train Department in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces for the year 1855-56.

	Bullock Train Hire.	Fixed and Contingent Charges.	Surplus.
Bengal	2,25,710 12 0	2,00,226 13 3	25,483 14 9
N. W. Provinces	3,71,888 7 4	2,55,358 2 5	1,16,530 4 11
Total...	5,97,599 3 4	4,55,584 15 8	1,42,014 3 8

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 11.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bullock Train Department in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces for the years 1854-55 *and* 1855-56.

	Bullock Train Hire.		Fixed and Contingent Charges.		Surplus.	
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Bengal	205995 5 0	225710 12 0	181813 4 3	200226 13 3	24182 0 9	25483 14 9
N. W. Provinces	358150 9 2	371888 7 4	235077 8 7	255358 2 5	123073 0 7	116530 4 11
Total.....	564145 14 2	597599 3 4	416890 12 10	455584 15 8	147255 1 4	142014 3 8

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the time occupied in transit, and the average rate of travelling, of the Mails on different lines in the Bengal Presidency, for the months of February and August 1855.

Officer in Charge of Road.	Name of Road. From	Name of Road. To	Distance in Miles.		Number of Stages.	Average length of Stages.		February 1855. Average number of hours occupied by each Mail in transit.		February 1855. Average rate attained.		August 1855. Average number of hours occupied by each Mail in transit.		August 1855. Average rate attained.	
	WESTERN ROAD.		M.	F.		M.	F.	H.	M.	M.	F.	H.	M.	M.	F.
Post-master, Munglepore	Calcutta	Doomree	202	0	41	4	7¼	25	45	7	6¾	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Dinapore	Dinapore	Arrah	25	0	4	6	2	5	30	4	4¼	7	15	3	3⅛
Ditto, Ghazeepore and Buxar	Buxar	Ghazeepore	30	0	5	6	0	5	30	5	3½	6	0	5	0
Ditto, Tirhoot	Patna	Trihoot	43	0	6	7	1¼	8	15	5	1¾	14	15	3	0
Ditto, Muttyharry	Tirhoot	Muttyharry	56	0	8	7	0	11	0	5	0¾	10	15	5	3¾
Ditto, Arrah	Arrah	Buxar	45	0	7	6	3¼	10	0	4	4	12	15	3	5¼
Ditto, Muttyharry	Muttyharry	Batteah	31	0	4	7	6	6	15	5	0	6	30	4	7¼
Ditto, Tirhoot	Tirhoot	Durbangah	32	0	6	5	2½	7	15	4	3¼	10	15	3	1
Ditto, Chuprah	Dinapore	Chuprah	24	0	4	6	0	6	45	4	4½	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Barr	Patna	Barr	42	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	1½	11	0	3	6½
Ditto, Beerbhoom	Burdwan	Beerbhoom	50	0	6	8	2½	17	15	2	7¼	22	0	2	2
Ditto, Bancoorah	Calcutta	Bancoorah	101	0	10	10	0¾	31	30	3	1½	41	0	2	3¾
Ditto, Beerbhoom	Beerbhoom	Berhampore	54	0	6	9	0	17	15	3	1	21	0	2	4½
Ditto, Hooghly	Hooghly	Cutwah	67	0	10	6	5½	16	45	4	0	21	0	3	1½
Ditto, Ditto	Ditto	Nuddeah	37	4	6	6	2	10	15	3	5¼	13	15	2	6½
Ditto, Hazaree	Burhee	Hazaree	24	0	0	0	0	5	30	4	2¾	10	30	2	2½
Ditto, Sheerghotty	Doomrie	Benares	220	0	38	5	5¼	26	15	8	3	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Gya	Sheerghotty	Gya	21	0	3	7	0	3	30	6	0	5	0	4	1½
Ditto, Ditto	Gya	Patna	60	0	9	6	5¼	14	15	4	0½	21	30	2	6¼
Ditto, Patna	Patna	Dinapore	7	0	2	3	4	1	45	4	0	1	30	5	2½
Ditto, Monghyr	Monghyr	Barr	60	4	10	6	3¼	14	15	4	1¾	32	15	1	4
Ditto, Muttyharry	Muttyharry	Nepaul	100	0	16	6	5¼	44	30	2	2	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Monghyr	Monghyr	Tirhoot	97	0	0	0	0	25	0	3	7	49	15	1	7¾
Ditto, Bancoorah	Bancoorah	Munglepore	30	0	3	10	0	14	45	2	0¼	20	30	1	3¾
Ditto, Beerbhoom	Beerbhoom	Ditto	30	0	3	10	0	17	30	1	6	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Bancoorah	Burdwan	Bancoorah	62	0	6	10	2½	20	45	3	0	41	30	1	4

Ditto,	Chota Nagpore	Hazaree	Golah	43	2	0	0	0	14	15	3	$0\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Sheerghotty	Sheerghotty	Benares	132	0	24	5	4	0	0	0	0	20	30	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto,	Munglepore	Calcutta	Munglepore	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto,	Burhee	Munglepore	Sheerghotty	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	30	6	4
			EASTERN ROAD.													
Post-master,	Baraset	Calcutta	Baraset	14	0	2	7	0	2	15	6	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	45	5	1
Ditto,	Jessore	Jessore	Furreedpore	63	0	10	6	$2\frac{1}{4}$	14	15	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	21	15	2	7
Ditto,	Dacca	Furreedpore	Dacca	53	0	11	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	12	30	4	2	15	15	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto,	Tipperah	Dacca	Tipperah	62	0	6	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	16	45	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$	18	45	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto,	Sylhet	Ditto	Sylhet	128	0	14	9	1	68	15	1	7	81	0	1	4
Ditto,	Ditto	Sylhet	Cachar	75	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	32	30	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	32	30	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto,	Cachar	Cachar	Munnipore	124	$2\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	0	73	0	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	162	15	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto,	Sylhet	Sylhet	Cherrapoonjee	43	0	3	14	$2\frac{1}{2}$	15	15	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$	15	30	2	1
Ditto,	Nuddea	Nuddea	Jessore	52	0	6	8	$5\frac{1}{4}$	14	30	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	19	0	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto,	Jessore	Jessore	Backergunge	105	0	6	17	4	49	0	2	1	48	45	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto,	Backergunge	Backergunge	Dacca	100	0	0	0	0	60	30	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$	69	30	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto,	Bhoollooah	Bhoollooah	Muhamudally	27	4	5	5	4	8	0	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	30	3	3
Ditto,	Baraset	Baraset	Baugundy	30	0	5	6	0	11	30	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	11	15	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto,	Jessore	Baraset	Jessore	63	0	10	6	$2\frac{1}{4}$	17	0	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$	21	0	3	0
Ditto,	Chittagong	Tipperah	Chittagong	94	0	15	6	$2\frac{1}{4}$	25	45	3	$5\frac{1}{4}$	28	15	3	3
Ditto,	Arracan	Chittagong	Arracan	209	4	32	6	$4\frac{1}{4}$	104	10	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Cherrapoonjee	Cherrapoonjee	Gowhatty	100	0	6	16	6	65	30	1	30	55	30	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto,	Akyab	Akyab	Kyouk Phyoo	100	0	0	0	0	50	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Dum-Dum	Calcutta	Dum-Dum	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	4	$5\frac{1}{4}$
			SOUTHERN ROAD.													
Post-master,	Midnapore	Calcutta	Midnapore	72	0	12	6	0	14	30	4	$7\frac{3}{4}$	16	30	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto,	Jellasore	Huldie	Jellasore	42	0	6	7	0	11	0	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	10	30	4	0
Ditto,	Ditto	Jellasore	Balasore	33	0	5	6	$4\frac{3}{4}$	7	30	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	9	45	3	3
Ditto,	Balasore	Balasore	Bhudruck	42	0	7	6	0	10	0	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Cuttack	Bhudruck	Chitterpore	166	0	27	6	1	47	30	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Pooree	Cuttack	Pooree	51	0	6	8	4	11	30	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	19	0	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto,	Midnapore	Midnapore	Gurbetta	32	0	0	0	0	8	30	3	6	11	0	2	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto,	Contie	Kedgeree	Contie	16	0	2	8	0	3	30	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	30	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto,	Tumlook	Mohisraka	Tumlook	15	0	2	7	4	5	15	2	$6\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Midnapore	Midnapore	Contie	60	0	7	8	$4\frac{1}{2}$	17	0	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Kedgeree	Calcutta	Diamond Harbour	30	0	6	5	0	11	30	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	12	15	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto,	Ditto	Ditto	Kedgeree	56	0	9	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	13	45	4	$0\frac{1}{2}$	15	15	3	$5\frac{1}{4}$
			NORTHERN ROAD.													
Post-master,	Baraset and Nuddea	Calcutta	Berhampore	118	0	20	5	$7\frac{1}{4}$	19	45	6	0	26	0	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto,	Berhampore	Berhampore	Maldah	69	0	0	0	0	20	0	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	29	45	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto,	Maldah	Maldah	Dinagepore	72	0	12	6	0	19	45	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$	22	45	3	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto,	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Rungpore	44	0	8	5	4	10	45	4	$0\frac{3}{4}$	12	15	3	$4\frac{3}{4}$

APPENDIX No. 12.—*(Continued.)*

Officer in charge of Road.	Name of Road. From	Name of Road. To	Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stages.	February 1855. Average number of hours occupied by each Mail in transit.	February 1855. Average rate attained.	August 1855. Average number of hours occupied by each Mail in transit.	August 1855. Average rate attained.
	NORTHERN ROAD.—*(Continued.)*		M. F.		M. F.	H. M.	M. F.	H. M.	M. F.
Post-master, Nowagong	Gowhatty	Nowagong	108 0	0	0 0	43 0	2 4	51 30	2 0¾
Ditto, Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Tyteleah	64 0	10	6 3½	14 15	4 4	15 30	4 1
Ditto, Purneah	Purneah	Ditto	80 0	12	6 5¼	22 0	3 5	25 30	3 1
Ditto, Beauleah	Beauleah	Berhampore	29 0	4	7 2	11 0	2 5	14 0	2 0½
Ditto, Ditto	Ditto	Khamra	32 0	8	4 0	17 15	1 7	20 0	1 4¾
Ditto, Bogorah	Ditto	Bogorah	73 0	7	10 3½	31 0	2 2½	31 30	2 2¼
Ditto, Rungpore	Bogorah	Rungpore	72 0	6	12 0	31 0	2 2½	28 30	2 4
Ditto, Gowhatty	Gowalparah	Gowhatty	76 0	3	25 2½	30 45	2 3¾	35 15	2 1¼
Ditto, Rungpore	Rungpore	Cooch Behar	51 0	5	10 1¾	25 15	2 0	26 45	1 7¼
Ditto, Tezpore	Gowhatty	Tezpore	92 0	0	0 0	46 0	2 0	0 0	0 0
Ditto, Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Tyteleah	72 0	12	6 0	19 45	3 5	22 30	3 1½
Ditto, Bogorah	Bogorah	Serajgunge	52 0	12	4 2¼	57 30	0 7¼	0 0	0 0
Ditto, Rungpore	Rungpore	Gowalparah	122 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	58 15	2 0¾
Ditto, Maldah	Maldah	Rajmahal	28 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	29 0	0 7¾

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the time occupied in transit, and the average rate of travelling, of the Mails on different lines in the Madras Presidency, for the months of Ferbuary and August 1855.

Name of Division.	Name of Road. From	Name of Road. To	Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stage.	February 1855. Average time occupied in Transit by each Mail.	February 1855. Average rate of Travelling of the Mails per hour.	August 1855. Average time occupied in Transit by each Mail.	August 1855. Average rate of Travelling of the Mails per hour.
						H. M.	M. F. P.	H. M.	M. F. P.
Calcutta	Madras	Chitterpore	668½	114	5 6 0	149 34	4 3 30	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Poodoovoil	23½	5½	4 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	3 44	6 2 12
	Poodoovoil	Naidoopett	46	11	4 1 18	0 0	0 0 0	8 38	5 2 24
	Naidoopett	Nellore	40	10	4 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	7 10	5 4 23
	Nellore	Ramapatam	45	10	4 4 0	0 0	0 0 0	8 44	5 1 8
	Ramapatam	Ongole	32	8	4 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	7 18	4 3 2
	Ongole	Guntoor	65	15	4 2 26	0 0	0 0 0	13 59	4 5 6
	Ellore	Rajamundry	57	13	4 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	13 24	4 2 0
Chitterpore	Madras	Chitterpore	668½	114	5 6 0	158 34	4 1 29	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Poodoovoil	23½	4	5 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	3 36	6 4 10
	Poodoovoil	Naidoopett	46	9	5 0 35	0 0	0 0 0	8 42	5 2 10
	Naidoopett	Nellore	40	7	5 5 28	0 0	0 0 0	7 20	5 3 22
	Nellore	Ramapatam	45	7	6 3 17	0 0	0 0 0	10 34	4 2 1
	Ramapatam	Ongole	32	5	6 3 8	0 0	0 0 0	7 9	4 2 34
	Ongole	Guntoor	65	10	6 4 0	0 0	0 0 0	16 38	3 7 10
	Ellore	Rajamundry	57	10	5 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	15 29	3 5 37
Agra	Madras	Poodoovoil	23½	4	5 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	3 36	6 4 10
	Poodoovoil	Naidoopett	46	9	5 0 35	0 0	0 0 0	8 41	5 2 14
	Naidoopett	Nellore	40	7	5 5 28	0 0	0 0 0	7 10	5 4 23
	Nellore	Ramapatam	45	7	6 3 17	0 0	0 0 0	10 36	4 1 37
	Ramapatam	Ongole	32	5	6 3 8	0 0	0 0 0	7 3	4 4 12
Nagpore	Madras	Nagpore	743½	127	5⅞ 0 0	169 54	4 3 0	0 0	0 0 0
Pulicat	Poodoovoil	Pulicat	15	3	5 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	3 0	5 0 0

APPENDIX No. 12.—*(Continued.)*

Name of Division.	Name of Road. From	Name of Road. To	Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stage.	February 1855. Average time occupied in Transit by each Mail.	February 1855. Average rate of Travelling of the Mails per hour.	August 1855. Average time occupied in Transit by each Mail.	August 1855. Average rate of Travelling of the Mails per hour.
						H. M.	M. F. P.	H. M.	M. F. P.
Masulipatam	Bezourah	Masulipatam	45½	6	6 4 0	0 0	0 0 0	14 30	3 6 39
	Vellatoor	Ditto	22½	4	5 4 0	0 0	0 0 0	5 30	3 7 12
	Ellore	Ditto	38¾	6	6 4 0	0 0	0 0 0	11 30	3 2 18
	Madapollem	Ditto	44¾	7	6 4 0	0 0	0 0 0	8 30	3 1 1
	Bezourah	Moonegalla	74	11	6 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	23 43	3 0 29
	Condapilly	Bezourah	9	1	9 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	2 19	3 7 0
	Ongole	Ventapolliem	27¾	4	6 7 10	0 0	0 0 0	6 36	4 1 21
	Masulipatam	Ditto	67¾	11	6 1 7	0 0	0 0 0	20 12	3 2 31
Hydrabad	Pattalah	Hydrabad	259½	46	5 5 0	57 21	4 4 38	60 30	4 2 31
	Sholapoor	Ditto	209½	45	4 5 6	34 3	6 0 39	41 15	5 0 24
	Gungakhair	Ditto	176½	30	5 6 37	36 30	4 6 10	45 0	3 7 11
	Pangtoor	Ditto	123½	26	4 4 30	20 30	6 1 3	24 15	5 0 13
	Danoor	Moossapett	153½	29	5 2 8	30 15	5 0 37	30 15	5 0 21
	Dannurchurla	Hydrabad	123	23	5 2 31	17 30	7 1 35	23 45	5 1 18
	Moonegalla	Ditto	113	21	5 3 0	16 5	7 0 3	23 0	4 7 30
Mominabad	Gungakhair	Mominabad	32	5	6 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	7 0	4 6 36
Bellary	Madras	Danoor	407¾	80	5 0 0	91 20	4 3 29	0 0	0 0 0
	Poonamallee	Trepassore	18	3	6 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	3 49	4 5 23
	Cuddapah	Gootty	96	6	5 2 0	0 0	0 0 0	24 30	3 7 8½
	Gootty	Bellary	54	10	5 4 0	0 0	0 0 0	13 30	3 7 37
	Bellary	Danoor	96	21	4 4 0	0 0	0 0 0	20 15	4 6 2¼
	Annantapore	Gootty	31	4	7 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	8 15	3 5 17
	Bellary	Ramandroog	36¾	7	5 2 0	0 0	0 0 0	10 30	3 4 1
	Hurryhur	Ditto	64¾	11	5 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	20 30	3 1 15
	Gootty	Kurnool	63	11	5 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	17 52	3 4 8
	Mossapett	Ditto	63	11	5 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	15 15	4 1 2
	Bellary	Ditto	96	16	6 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	26 32	3 3 30
	Cumbum	Ditto	97	17	5 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	33 11	2 7 14
Sattara	Arcot	Vellore	13½	2	6 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	2 45	4 7 10
	Vellore	Vaniembaddy	41	6	6 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	6 0	6 6 23
	Madras	Bangalore	216¾	0	0 0 0	33 31	6 3 22	37 34	5 6 6
	Bangalore	Hurryhur	174¾	36	5 0 0	35 21	4 7 35	32 36	5 2 35

SATTARA,	Ditto	Bellary	190¾	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	27	5	7	1
	Ditto	Cannanore	192¼	35	5	4	0	45	46	4	1	24	48	41	3	7	24
CANNANORE	Hoonsoor	Ditto	87	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	3	5	0
	Mangalore	Ditto	86	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	2	6	37
	Tellicherry	Ditto	16	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	1	24
	Manuntody	Ditto	54	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	1	6	16
	Arcot	Arnee	19½	3	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	30	4	2	9
	Vellore	Chittoor	22	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	30	4	0	0
	Chittoor	Palmanair	27	4	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	30	4	7	11
	Ditto	Kurcumbandy	51¾	7	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	45	3	4	3
	Kurcumbandy	Naidoopett	34	5	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	30	5	1	34
	Ditto	Trepassore	52½	9	5	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	10	45	4	7	3
CALICUT	Wallajabad	Sadras	7	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	5	2	0
	Ditto	Chettyarpett	13¾	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	45	5	0	0
	Ditto	Chingleput	14	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	32	5	4	0
	Chingleput	Sadras	19½	2	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	18	5	7	7
	Mudranticum	Tindevenum	28	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	48	7	2	20
	Madras	Oolundoorpett	126½	0	0	0	0	17	49	7	0	32	7	25	7	2	4
	Oolundoorpett	Ponnany	276	45	9	6	0	59	21	4	5	8	0	0	0	0	0
QUILON	Oolundoorpett	Trichinopoly	82½	14	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	3	6	0
	Covilputty	Madurah	56¼	9	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	12	4	2	3
	Madurah	Virdooputty	30	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	7	13
	Virdooputty	Pallumcotta	68	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	21	4	3	17
	Pallumcotta	Nugercoil	47	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	4	5	16
	Nugercoil	Trevandrum	43	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	40	4	0	10
	Trevandrum	Quilon	41	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	25	3	7	19
	Quilon	Alleppy	55	9	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	49	4	5	9
	Cochin	Ditto	33	6	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	3	2	7
	Ahtoor	Oolundoorpett	52	11	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	15	4	4	4
	Keeranoor	Ditto	30	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	57	5	0	1
	Covilputty	Trichinopoly	26½	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	50	5	3	32
	Avanashy	Ditto	111	18	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	50	5	2	24
	Salem	Ditto	85¼	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	50	4	6	12
	Pallamcotta	Tuticoreen	34	4	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	2	6	30
	Madura	Ramnad	68	12	5	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	14	30	4	5	12
	Ramnad	Paumbon	26½	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	5	0
	Oolundoorpett	Quilon	393	68	5¾	0	0	95	12	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
TANJORE	Tindevenum	Pondicherry	25¼	4	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	30	5	4	35
	Pondicherry	Cuddalore	13½	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	5	6	33
	Cuddalore	Porto Novo	18	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	32	5	0	30
	Oolundoorpett	Cuddalore	34	6	5	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	5	3	14
	Tanjore	Trichinopoly	36½	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	19	5	6	7
	Madras	Tindevanum	80½	0	0	0	0	10	30	7	5	13	0	0	0	0	0
	Tindevanum	Tanjore	141	24	6	0	0	28	23	4	7	35	0	0	0	0	0

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 12

STATEMENT showing the time occupied in transit, and the average rate of travelling, of the Mails on different lines in the Bombay Presidency, for the months of February and August 1855.

Name of Division.	Name of Road. From	Name of Road. To	Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stages.	February 1855. Average time occupied in transit by each Dâk. H. M.	February 1855. Average rate of the Mails per hour. M. F. P.	August 1855. Average time occupied in transit by each Dâk. H. M.	August 1855. Average rate of the Mails per hour. M. F. P.
Poona	Oolwa	Poona	78	13	6	10 38	7 2 2	10 14	7 4 0
	Poona	Nagpoor	422	57	7	58 48	7 1 16	67 48	6 1 31
	Ditto	Dannoor	247	44	5½	43 16	5 5 26	50 11	4 7 15
	Ditto	Hurryhur	385	66	5⅚	74 6	5 1 22	77 5	4 7 38
	Ditto	Mahableshwar	56	12	4½	9 29	5 7 9	0 0	0 0 0
	Punderpoor	Sholapoor	41	9	4½	6 37	6 1 22	7 50	5 1 34
	Ahmednuggur	Malligaum	109	19	6	19 33	5 5 0	22 22	5 6 39
Tanna	Bombay	Broach	230	40	5¾	57 28	4 0 0	69 14	3 2 23
Goozrat	Broach	Deesa	228	40	5½	37 0	6 1 1	42 17	5 3 5
	Gogo	Rajcote	116	19	6	0 0	0 0 0	16 32	7 0 5
	Rajcote	Bhooj	104	17	6	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0
	Deesa	Pahlunpoor	18	0	0	4 41	3 6 29	5 37	3 1 25
	Bhownuggur	Hursole *viâ* Ahmedabad	129	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	54 19	2 3 0
	Bhooj	Mandavie	38	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	11 15	3 3 0
Belgaum	Belgaum	Beejapoor *viâ* Kalladghee	126	21	6	0 0	0 0 0	28 32	4 5 33
	Ditto	Vingorla	76	12	6	12 23	6 1 3	16 40	4 4 19
Khandeish	Bombay	Indoor	374	57	6½	58 43	6 2 38	80 0	4 6 28
	Dhoolia	Asseerghur	115	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	26 42	4 2 10
	Asseerghur	Indoor	103	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	22 20	4 4 35
	Dhoolia	Nundoorbar	60	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	30 25	1 7 31
	Ditto	Aurungabad	96	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	35 12	2 5 32
	Mundleswur	Moreghury	12	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	3 36	3 2 26

RUTNAGHERRY	Panwell	Vingorla	260	82	3¼	60	36	4	2	12	62	10	4	1 18
SATTARA	Mhar	Sattara	55	10	5½	12	3	4	7	33	16	0	3	3 20
	Sattara	Beejapoor	157	19	6	31	26	4	7	38	34	37	4	4 11
	Ditto	Punderpoor	90	13	6½	18	30	4	6	36	20	1	4	3 38
	Gohaghur	Kurrar	79	12	6½	20	11	3	7	12	25	19	3	0 38
BERAR	Ellichpoor	Karinja	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	4	4 30
	Ditto	Oomrautty	32	0	0	7	37	4	1	24	0	0	0	0 0
	Karinja	Ditto	38	0	0	6	25	5	7	15	7	24	5	1 3
	Jaulna	Ellichpoor	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	47	4	2 14
	Ditto	Gungakhair	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	45	2	1 0
	Oomrautty	Booldana	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	34	4	3 22
NAGPOOR	Nagpoor	Raipoor	182	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	38	27	4	5 34
	Chanda	Wurroora	30	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	5	6 36
	Nagpoor	Chindwara	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	12	4	1 32
	Ditto	Pattala	80	15	5¾	19	32	4	0	30	22	3	3	5 0
SCINDE	Kurrachee	Hydrabad	124	25	5	12	55	9	4	32	13	40	9	0 29
	Hydrabad	Suckkur	196	25	8	19	57	9	6	23	20	28	9	4 24
	Suckkur	Mooltan	290	40	7	28	4	10	2	26	43	13	6	5 27
	Ditto	Jacobabad	48	7	6¾	5	17	9	0	27	5	30	8	5 32
	Tatta	Bhooj	172	18	9½	18	42	9	1	23	23	37	7	2 33
	Kurrachee	Mooltan	610	90	6¾	62	43	9	5	32	74	11	8	1 31

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the time occupied in transit, and the average rate of travelling, of the Mails on different lines in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab, for the months of February and August 1855.

Name of Division.	Name of Road. From	Name of Road. To	Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stages.	February 1855. Average time occupied in transit by each Dâk.	February 1855. Average rate of travelling of the Mails per hour.	August 1855. Average time occupied in transit by each Dâk.	August 1855. Average rate of travelling of the Mails per hour.
						H. M.	M. F. P.	H. M.	M. F. P.
Agra	Agra	Seepree	146	24	6	21 31¾	6 6 17½	22 35	6 5 35½
	Dholepore	Kurrowlee	60	12	5	12 6¾	4 7 23	12 2¾	4 7 25
Ajmere	Ajmere	Nusseerabad	15	3	5	3 22½	4 2 29	3 10	4 5 28
	Ditto	Bhewanee	246	41	6	50 44¼	2 6 39	53 48	4 4 0
	Ditto	Kishengurh	18	3	6	4 0	4 4 12	3 5½	5 6 25
	Nusseerabad	Palee	105	13	8	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0
Allahabad	Allahabad	Cawnpore	126	21	6	11 27¼	11 0 3	11 36	10 6 30
	Ditto	Mungowah	75	11	7	14 54½	5 0 9½	0 0	0 0 0
	Futtypore	Hameerpore	44	8	5½	0 0	0 0 0	10 16¾	4 2 23
Allygurh	Allygurh	Agra	53	9	6	4 44½	11 1 17	4 45¾	11 2 20
	Ditto	Cawnpore	183	30	6	18 1¼	10 1 9	17 22½	10 4 18
	Ditto	Delhi	80	14	6	7 25	10 6 10½	17 18½	10 7 33½
	Ditto	Meerut	80	14	6	7 35¾	10 5 23½	7 25½	10 6 9½
	Ditto	Moradabad	80	16	5	16 1½	4 7 38	18 3	4 3 30
	Agra	Bowgong	79	13	6	7 41	10 2 9	7 32	10 3 35
	Secundrabad	Anoopsahur	36	6	6	8 12¾	4 3 17	6 42¼	5 3 0
Almorah	Almorah	Petoragurh	82	11	7½	33 26¾	2 3 24	27 26¾	2 4 1
Azimgurh	Azimgurh	Jounpore	40	5	8	7 46¾	5 1 19	8 22¾	5 7 13½
Baitool	Baitool	Ellichpore	68	11	6¼	12 46	5 2 38	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Kamptee	112	19	6	21 36¼	5 1 12	0 0	0 0

Banda	Banda	Futtypore	46	5	9	9	50	4	5	23	9	45	4	5 25
	Ditto	Humeerpore	38	5	7½	7	44¾	4	7	8	9	55	3	6 30
	Ditto	Mohoba	32	4	8	8	21½	3	6	25	11	0	2	7 5
Bareilly	Bareilly	Futtygurh	78	13	6	15	11¼	5	1	3	16	30¾	4	5 36
	Ditto	Moradabad	59	10	6	11	14¼	5	1	39½	11	34¼	5	1 2
	Ditto	Anoopsahur	83	14	6	15	57	5	1	39	18	11	4	4 23
	Ditto	Hutras	108	15	7¼	25	32	4	1	33½	29	56¾	3	4 30
	Ditto	Peeleebheet	35	5	7	8	47½	4	3	10	10	47	3	2 2
	Budaon	Kuttra	42	5	8½	8	41¼	4	6	13	9	26½	4	4 0
	Bareilly	Nynee Tal	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	26	3	5 15
Benares	Benares	Chunar	16	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
	Ditto	Allahabad	73	15	5	7	42	9	3	32½	7	40¾	9	4 10
	Ditto	Ghazeepore	47	11	4½	7	46¾	6	0	24½	9	21¼	5	1 18
	Ditto	Jubbulpore	274	54	5	32	56¼	8	2	24	42	22½	6	3 29
Cawnpore	Cawnpore	Humeerpore	36	7	5	7	50¾	4	4	7½	8	34	4	1 27½
	Ditto	Culpee	51	10	5	11	29	4	3	21	12	12¼	4	1 14
Delhi	Delhi	Hansi	80	11	7¼	21	21¼	3	6	35	18	48½	4	2 26½
	Ditto	Rewaree	64	9	7	13	57¾	4	4	26½	15	8½	4	0 29
	Ditto	Saharunpore	136	21	6½	33	35¾	4	0	16	36	38¼	3	6 31½
	Ditto	Bhewany	75	12	6¼	18	21½	4	0	29	18	39½	3	7 37½
	Rewaree	Hodul	56	7	8	16	30½	3	2	0	19	4¼	2	7 22
	Rohtuc	Bhewany	30	3	10	6	4	4	7	21½	7	4½	4	1 36
Erinpoorah	Erinpoorah	Oodeypore	70	9	7¾	17	51½	3	7	26½	21	24¾	3	2 7
	Ditto	Palee	52	7	7½	10	53¾	4	6	7	10	58½	4	5 34
	Ditto	Aboo	60	9	6½	16	51¾	4	1	10½	0	0	0	0 0
	Ditto	Dissa	120	17	7	21	37	5	4	16	25	45¾	4	5 24½
	Joudpore	Palee	47	5	9¼	7	56	5	7	15½	7	25	6	2 25
	Erinpoorah	Nusseerabad	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	45¼	3	5 25
Etawah	Etawah	Shekooabad	36	6	6	7	26½	4	6	29½	7	44¼	4	5 7½
	Ditto	Culpee	72	10	7	16	36¼	4	2	29	14	30¼	5	0 9
	Ditto	Mynpoory	33	6	5½	9	33¼	3	3	25	8	0¼	4	1 2
Ferozepore	Ferozepore	Lahore	48	12	4	9	20¼	5	1	5½	12	35¾	3	6 19
	Ditto	Loodiana	80	15	5½	13	27½	5	7	21½	15	23¾	5	1 23
Futtygurh	Futtygurh	Mynpoory	40	7	5¾	13	18½	3	2	22½	11	11	3	4 27
	Ditto	Goorshaigunj	18	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	27¼	4	0 2½
Ghazeepore	Ghazeepore	Azimgurh	44	6	7	8	37	5	1	4½	10	22¾	4	2 5
	Ditto	Darkelly	29	4	7	5	59¼	4	6	29½	6	8¾	4	5 32
Goonah	Goonah	Bhilsa	100	17	6	16	51	5	7	18½	17	11¾	4	4 1

APPENDIX No. 12.—*(Continued.)*

Name of Division.	Name of Road. From	Name of Road. To	Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stages.	February 1855. Average time occupied in transit by each Dâk. H. M.	February 1855. Average rate of travelling of the Miles per hour. M. F. P.	August 1855. Average time occupied in transit by each Dâk. H. M.	August 1855. Average rate of travelling of the Mails per hour. M. F. P.
Goruckpore	Goruckpore	Azimgurh	62	12	5	14 19½	4 2 34	14 50½	4 1 17½
	Ditto	Bateeah	89	16	5½	17 28¾	5 0 30	21 42¾	4 0 34
Gwalior	Gwalior	Jansi	65	12	5¼	13 14¾	4 7 14	14 38½	4 3 30
	Ditto	Poorsa	36	0	0	10 28½	3 4 4½	8 56½	4 0 9½
Goordaspore	Ditto	Mohana	54	0	0	13 13½	4 0 24	16 50	3 1 28
Hameerpore	Umritsur	Kangra	108	24	4½	23 55¼	4 2 5	23 2½	4 5 0
Hansi	Hameerpore	Culpee	30	5	6	5 38¼	5 2 23	6 12¼	4 7 0
Hossingabad	Hansi	Bhewany	28	3	9	7 26¾	3 6 6½	7 32¼	2 5 15
	Hossingabad	Baitool	66	15	4½	13 50½	4 6 5	9 23	4 6 17½
	Ditto	Chilsa	66	13	5	14 0¾	4 5 39	13 33¾	4 6 35
	Ditto	Nursingpore	108	13	8¼	23 10¼	4 5 12	22 32½	4 6 8
Indore	Indore	Neemuch	155	27	5¾	32 14¼	4 6 18	34 31	3 3 14
	Ditto	Biorah	118	19	6¼	13 16¼	8 7 5½	14 34¼	8 0 31
Jansi	Jansi	Seepree	64	9	7	15 6½	4 1 35	17 0¼	3 6 5
	Ditto	Calpee	98	15	6½	19 41½	4 7 32	22 19¼	4 3 7
Jeypore	Jeypore	Agra	137	23	6	27 54½	4 7 10½	30 20	4 4 20
	Ditto	Ferozepore	96	20	4¾	25 1½	3 6 26½	25 32¼	3 5 39
	Palree	Kurrowlee	44	0	0	8 54	4 7 29½	8 19½	5 2 12½
Jounpore	Jounpore	Benares	36	5	7	7 36¾	4 5 34	7 51¾	4 4 23
	Ditto	Mirzapore	43	8	5¼	9 12	4 5 15½	10 9¾	4 1 33½
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	Nagpore	170	27	6¼	28 36½	6 3 24	0 0	0 0 0
Jullunder	Jullunder	Kangra	84	14	6	17 42¼	4 5 37	19 31¾	4 2 17
	Ditto	Goordaspore	57	12	4¾	10 58½	5 1 33½	13 4¼	4 2 35
	Loodiana	Lahore	126	23	5½	14 40½	8 4 26½	15 3½	8 3 9
Jhelum	Jhelum	Wuzeerabad	48	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0
Kalka	Dugshai	Subathoo	9	2	4½	2 1¾	4 3 28½	2 2¾	4 1 27
	Ditto	Kussowlee	11	2	4¾	2 1	5 3 24	2 0	5 3 37
Kotah	Kotah	Nusseerabad	117	12	9½	23 8½	4 5 2½	26 4¼	4 3 36
Kurnaul	Kurnaul	Hansi	81	9	9	20 20¼	3 7 32½	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Delhi	75	12	6¼	7 21¾	10 1 20½	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Saharunpore	43	5	8⅗	11 3	3 7 14	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Umballa	40	7	5½	5 48	8 0 38	0 0	0 0 0

Lahore	Lahore	Mooltan	203	34	6	24	6¾	8	2	35	23	58¼	8	3	31½
	Ditto	Bunnoo	305	56	6	67	16¼	5	1	25½	76	21	4	3	21
	Ditto	Jhelum	108	0	0	12	57	8	2	32½	13	40¼	3	7	17
	Ditto	Umritsur	59	0	0	14	52½	3	7	36½	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	Lucknow	Cawnpore	48	8	6	8	12¼	5	7	4½	10	25	4	4	38½
	Ditto	Goruckpore	166	23	7	36	21¼	4	4	21½	44	54¼	3	5	22½
	Ditto	Shahjehanpore	115	17	6¾	22	31½	5	0	35	29	45¾	3	7	6½
	Ditto	Jounpore	153	20	7½	37	7¼	4	6	4	35	58¼	4	2	7½
Meerut	Meerut	Kurnaul	72	12	6	16	48¼	4	2	11½	16	46¾	4	1	34
	Ditto	Delhi	44	0	0	7	27	5	7	14½	4	51½	9	4	0
	Ditto	Umballa	126	26	4¾	34	28¼	3	6	24½	28	4	4	4	5
	Ditto	Landour	108	0	0	27	47	3	7	8	28	50	3	6	0
	Mozuffernuggur	Roorkee	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	49	4	3	24
Mirzapore	Mirzapore	Chunar	21	3	7	5	13	4	0	5	4	16½	4	7	35½
Mooltan	Mooltan	Bhawulpore	60	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto	Dera Ismael Khan	131	22	6	24	31¾	5	2	29	36	43	3	4	24
	Ditto	Asni	139	27	5	24	21¼	4	7	31	34	49¾	4	0	5
	Ditto	Lia	75	0	0	12	27½	6	0	21	14	58¾	4	4	7
	Ditto	Dera Ghazee Khan	44	0	0	8	33½	5	1	21	11	33	3	6	25
	Ditto	Kurrachee	609	0	0	62	26	9	6	3	74	22¼	8	1	20
Moradabad	Moradabad	Meerut	77	13	6	13	33	5	5	19½	15	12	5	0	21½
	Ditto	Bijnour	53	7	7½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ditto	Nynee Tal	61	10	6	13	41½	4	4	13	22	35½	3	4	36
	Ditto	Chundowsee	28	3	8½	11	56¾	2	3	7	13	40¼	2	0	28
	Ditto	Mozuffernuggur	83	0	0	15	21¾	5	3	10	19	48¾	4	1	20
Muttra	Muttra	Agra	36	7	5	7	5¾	5	0	22	7	22	4	7	3½
	Ditto	Hodul	38	4	9½	7	8¼	5	2	22½	7	27	5	0	32
	Ditto	Hutras	24	4	6	4	38¾	5	1	12½	4	35	5	2	32
	Ditto	Bhurtpore	48	8	6	9	18½	5	1	9	16	21½	5	6	24
Nagode	Nagode	Banda	75	8	9¼	23	13¼	3	1	38½	28	8¼	2	5	28
	Ditto	Myher	32	4	8	6	1½	5	2	21½	5	42½	5	5	11
Neemuch	Neemuch	Kissore Saugor	96	16	6	20	37¾	4	5	8½	23	21	4	1	0
	Ditto	Hursole	254	36	7	51	18½	4	7	26	57	8	3	6	10
	Kissore Saugor	Kotah	32	4	8	7	33¼	4	1	36	8	15	3	7	10
Nusseerabad	Nusseerabad	Jeypore	85	15	5¾	15	55	5	2	28½	16	47¼	5	0	10
	Ditto	Neemuch	144	22	6½	27	13	5	2	14½	31	16½	4	4	39
Nursingpore	Nursingpore	Jubbulpore	56	7	8	12	46	4	3	3½	14	25¾	3	7	5
Nyagong	Nyagong	Jansi	76	10	7½	16	26¾	4	4	38	17	11	4	3	15½
	Ditto	Hameerpore	98	18	5¾	18	47	5	1	29½	22	21½	4	3	2
	Ditto	Cawnpore	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	16¾	4	2	11
Nynee Tal	Nynee Tal	Almorah	35	6	6	10	32½	3	2	21½	9	31¼	3	5	10
Rawul Pindee	Rawul Pindee	Peshawur	96	16	6	13	56¼	6	7	6½	13	19¼	7	1	26
	Ditto	Jhelum	80	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	49	8	1	12½
Shahjehanpore	Shahjehanpore	Kuttra	21	4	5¼	4	0	5	1	38½	4	26½	4	5	37
	Ditto	Jellalabad	21	4	5½	4	0	5	1	38½	4	33½	4	4	32
Saharunpore	Saharunpore	Landour	54	14	3¾	14	56¼	4	0	12½	15	57¾	3	6	4½
	Ditto	Hurdwar	41	0	0	6	59	5	7	0	7	13¾	5	5	32½
Sehore	Sehore	Indore	90	15	6	17	13⅜	5	1	35	19	48¼	4	3	8½
	Ditto	Bhilsa	51	10	5	9	51	5	1	16	10	9	5	0	9½

APPENDIX No. 12.—*(Continued.)*

Name of Division.	Name of Road. From	Name of Road. To	Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stages.	February 1855. Average time occupied in transit by each Dâk.	February 1855. Average rate of travelling of the Mails per hour.	August 1855. Average time occupied in transit by each Dâk.	August 1855. Average rate of travelling of the Mails per hour.
						H. M.	M. F. P.	H. M.	M. F. P.
Saugor	Saugor	Bhilsa	82	12	6¾	19 58	4 0 39	22 27½	3 3 37
	Ditto	Jokahee	113	19	6	27 5½	4 1 15	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Jansi	135	21	6½	28 40¼	4 5 28	37 42½	3 2 22
	Ditto	Nyagong	114	21	5½	26 4¾	4 2 38	28 52¾	3 7 19
	Ditto	Nursingpore	87	9	9⅔	19 21	4 4 1	24 28	3 4 27½
	Dummow	Heerapore	49	9	5½	8 53¾	5 4 12½	10 27½	4 5 26
	Ditto	Jubbulpore	68	11	6¼	13 12	5 1 8	0 0	0 0 0
Simlah	Simlah	Kotegurh	48	5	9½	16 39¾	2 7 2	15 48	3 0 16½
	Ditto	Kalka	41	10	4	9 36¾	4 2 5½	9 9	4 3 38
Sirsa	Sirsa	Hansi	62	8	7¾	15 11¾	4 0 26	17 23	4 4 1½
Sealkote	Sealkote	Goordaspore	60	0	0	12 52	4 5 11	14 30	4 5 15
	Ditto	Goozranwalla	0	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	6 12½	5 1 0
	Ditto	Wuzeerabad	23	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	4 49¾	4 6 24
Umballa	Umballa	Kalka	36	7	5	4 49	7 4 26½	4 24¼	8 1 17
	Ditto	Loodiana	72	12	6	7 51¾	9 2 32½	9 23	7 6 30
Wuzeerabad	Wuzeerabad	Sahpore	89	16	5½	20 0	4 3 24	22 15	4 0 5
	Goojranwalla	Sealkote	32	8	4	6 13	5 1 8	0 0	0 0 0
	MEMO. OF MAIN ROADS.								
	Benares	Nagpore	444	0	0	61 32¾	7 1 28	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Kurnaul	537	0	0	60 5	9 0 3	71 3	7 4 10
	Kurnaul	Peshawur	530	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0
	Agra	Indore	377	0	0	49 5¼	7 5 17½	54 22½	6 7 22½
	Ditto	Nynee Tal	195	0	0	43 19	4 0 16	46 9¾	4 2 19
	Ditto	Jubbulpore	387	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Neemuch	300	0	0	72 5	4 1 10½	0 0	0 0 0
	Cawnpore	Nynee Tal	230	0	0	67 2¾	3 4 13½	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Saugor	255	0	0	54 24¾	4 4 12	54 55	4 5 18½

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 12.

CIRCULAR No. 406.

FROM

G. PATON, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India,

TO

THE POST MASTERS GENERAL,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, BENGAL, AND N. W. PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th July 1856.

SIR,

IT appears that there has been an absence of uniformity, in exhibiting Letters, Gazettes, and Newspapers, in transit through the Post Office in India, which has led to inaccurate Returns.

2*nd.* Letters received at some of the Presidency Post Offices, by the P. and O. Company's Steamers and Sailing Vessels from England, Foreign Europe, the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, or *other than Post Offices* in India, although *delivered* in the Presidency Post Offices, have not been entered in the Receipt Registers, and consequently have not been shown in the Returns of the Post Office in India.

3*rd.* Again, Letters, Gazettes, or Newspapers, received, as above, at some of the Presidency Post Offices, have, in some instances, when for Inland Post Offices in India, been exhibited in the Despatch Registers, as directed or forwarded, in place of being entered as Letters *despatched.*

4*th.* It has also happened, in some of the Presidency Post Offices, that *sorted* Letters, Gazettes, or Newspapers, have been received promiscuously with other covers for delivery, and been entered in the Receipt Registers, but not being for delivery, have been represented as re-directed or forwarded. Whenever sorted Letters, &c. have thus been exhibited, there has been a fictitious representation of the number of covers received for delivery.

5*th.* All sorted Letters ought to be kept distinct (and in accordance with the instructions in paras. 81 and 83, page 25 of the new *Manual*), invoiced in a separate Chulan, and *not* entered in the Receipt Registers of the Offices, through which they pass, in transit, to the Office of their destination. Thus sorted Letters will be correctly returned, by being *once* despatched and *once received for delivery.*

6*th.* All *Letters* that are re-directed or forwarded, whether Paid, Bearing, or Service, (*vide* para. 175, new *Post Office Manual*, at page 53,) are of course charged, with Postage *anew*, in consideration of the extra trouble to the Department, and there can, in consequence, be no objection to the *re-transmission of them* being again returned as Letters received for delivery in the Offices to which they are re-directed.

7*th.* I request your most earnest attention to the above explanation, and that, while you take steps for seeing that it is accepted for the guidance of every Inspecting and Deputy Post Master, you will inform me, *by return of the Mail*, what has hitherto been the practice in respect to the covers in question in the Presidency, or other Post Offices under your control.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

CIRCULAR No. 242.

FROM

G. PATON, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India,

TO

THE POST MASTERS-GENERAL,
BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND N. W. PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th June 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to annex copy of paragraphs 12 and 13 of the letter noted in the margin, for your information, and to request the favor of your opinion regarding the advisability of having a system of grades in respect to the pay of the Letter Peons, and your informing what arrangements you have to suggest to meet the views of Government therein intimated, adding to the expense now incurred on account of the Letter Peon Establishment in your Division.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India, No. 881, dated 23rd May 1856.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

CIRCULAR No. 449.

FROM

G. PATON, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India,

TO

THE POST MASTERS GENERAL,
BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND N. W. PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th July 1856.

SIR,

As a considerable increase, in the correspondence of the country, has resulted, since the introduction of the low and uniform rate of Postage, it is necessary to consider, and to report, how far the number of Letter Peons, at each Post Office under your control, is in proportion to the number of Letters to be delivered by each Peon daily.

2nd. It is of the utmost importance, that the number of Peons, at each Office, should be adequate to the prompt delivery of Letters entrusted to them for the addressees. This, of course, must depend chiefly on the relative distance of the addressees from each other, and from the Post Office; but under ordinary circumstances, it is found, that an active and intelligent Peon can deliver 75 Letters in the course of one day. This number, therefore, may be taken as a standard for forming a judgment of the necessity for an increase, or decrease, in the number of Peons at the several Post Offices.

3rd. At the small Post Offices, where the number of Paid and Bearing Letters amounts to 20 daily, exclusive of Service covers, it may be admitted, that the services of a Peon for delivering them are required.

4th. It will be found that Service covers are generally, and ought always, to be delivered by means of the Peons attached to the Public Offices of the addressees, on which account, and

by there being little trouble in delivering *them*, they should not be taken into consideration when calculating the number of Chargeable Letters or Papers to be delivered at each Post Office.

5th. At Military Stations, the number of Paid Letters, for the Sepoys or Soldiers of the Regiment, must be made over to Orderlies, in accordance with Rule XXXIV. of the Appendix of the *Post Office Manual*, and an estimate of the probable number of such Letters, should be made in ascertaining the average daily number of Letters for delivery at Military Stations.

6th. It is worthy of consideration, whether, at many of the Receiving Offices, advantage may not be taken for facilitating the delivery of Letters, and I shall be glad to have suggestions from you, wherever this may appear practicable in your Division. Where the Receiving Houses are distant from the Sudder Office, and where there is also a large population, it would probably be advisable to have Letters sent by one Runner from the Sudder Office once, twice, or thrice daily, in place of compelling the Peons to travel once, twice, or thrice to the Sudder Office, to receive Letters for delivery in the vicinity of the Receiving Houses. Wherever this practice may be introduced, the Writer in charge of the Office must be held responsible for the supervision of the Peons.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

CIRCULAR No. 669.

FROM

G. PATON, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India,

To

THE POST MASTERS GENERAL,
BENGAL, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND N. W. PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th August 1856.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter No. 242, dated the 5th June last, regarding the remodelling of the Peons' Establishment, attached to the Post Offices under your control, I have to request you will take into consideration and report, whether the Receiving Houses, not only of the Presidency Town, but also at the large Stations, may also be made Post Offices, *viz.*:—

For the receipt of Letters, from the General Post, for delivery to the residents in the vicinity, and also for the receipt of *Paid* Letters for delivery to addressees residing in the immediate district or vicinity.

2nd. There would be little additional responsibility, by the above extension of duty, on the Writers of the Receiving Houses, and if they exert themselves, I anticipate great convenience to the public, and an expansion of the correspondence passing through the Post Office.

3rd. A Register for Letters would have to be opened for the Local or District Post Letters, and the number posted at, or delivered from, the Receiving House, would be a fair index of the exertions made by the Writers in charge to render their Offices a convenience to the Public and an advantage to the State.

4*th*. By the Receiving Houses being opened as I have proposed, a few of the Peons might be detached from the General Post Office and located at them, in place of having to travel several miles daily to, and from, their beats to the General Post Office, whereby much of their time is unnecessarily lost.

5*th*. One or more Runners may be necessary for conveying Letters to, and from, the General Post Office and Receiving Houses, according to the requirements of the District.

6*th*. The Writers of the Receiving Houses would have to render a daily account of the Postage on Bearing Letters transmitted to them for delivery through the Peons attached to their Offices, and the Post Master would be responsible for ascertaining that the Peons are regular and prompt in the delivery of Letters, and that no cause for complaints existed on the part of the Public in the receipt of their Letters.

7*th*. It is impossible to lay down rules that would apply to the local requirements of the Presidency Towns or large Stations, in respect to the extended use that may be made of the Receiving Houses; I must therefore rely on the several Post Masters concerned, pointing out to you how the object in view can be met with the greatest advantage, and the least possible expense to the State.

8*th*. I feel confident, that by a careful disposal of the Peons, much additional work may be performed by them at the Presidency Towns and large Stations, without their number being at all, or materially, increased, by which means, the increasing correspondence, consequent on the introduction of the low and uniform rate of Postage, may be more or less provided for.

9*th*. I need scarcely observe, that at the Presidency Towns and large Stations in the Mofussil, the Receiving Houses and Letter Boxes should be fixed in lines convenient for intercommunication by the Accelerators, Runners, or Peons.

I am &c.,

(Signed) G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

(True Copies)

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

134477

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

No. 1265.

FROM

R. H. WILLIAMSON, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

To

W. GREY, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit a report on the operations of the Post Office in India for the official year ending the 30th of April 1859.

2. During the year under review, 25 additional Post Offices and 13 Letter Boxes have been opened. On the 30th of April last, the whole number of the former amounted to 833, and of the latter to 160. The subjoined tables show the increase which has taken place under the two heads respectively in each Presidency:

	No. of Post Offices.
Bengal	9
Madras	1
Bombay	3
North-Western Provinces	12
Total ...	25

	No. of Letter Boxes.
Bengal	11
Madras	2
Bombay	0
North-Western Provinces	0
Total ...	13

3. The distance throughout India over which the public mails are daily conveyed is 39,530¾ miles. The following statement shows the extent to which they were conveyed during the year under notice by railway, mail cart, or on horseback, and by runners and boats, respectively:

	Railway.	Mail Cart and Horseback.	Runners and Boats.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	121	411	9,526	10,058
Madras	80¾	639	7,113	7,832¾
Bombay	205	2,542	6,605	9,352
N. W. Provinces	126	2,173	9,989	12,288
Total ..	532¾	5,765	33,233	39,530¾

4. The average cost per mile of carrying the Mails in the several Presidencies is shown in the subjoined table:

Presidency.	Foot lines.	Horse lines.	Mail Cart line.	Boats.
	Average cost per Mile.	Average cost per Mile.	Average cost per Mile.	Average cost per Mile.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	1 13 1	....	17 6 9	5 1 7
Madras	2 9 4	....	19 0 5	....
Bombay	2 2 2	11 0 5	20 8 9	10 13 4
				Steam 2 8 0
N. W. Provinces	1 8 7	12 1 9	16 3 10	....
Average ..	2 0 3	11 9 2	18 4 11	7 15 5

5. In his report of the transactions of the Post Office for 1856-57 and 1857-58, my predecessor observed that it was doubtful whether it would be practicable to maintain the reductions which had been made in the pay of the runners within the Bombay range,

the price of labour in that Presidency having been represented to be greatly on the increase. I have to state that in the Presidencies both of Madras and Bombay, not only the price of labour, but that of horses and forage, has increased to an extent which renders the possibility of obtaining either the service of runners or use of horses at the present rates of remuneration, for a much longer time, extremely uncertain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

6. The returns of the amount of correspondence passing through the Post Office in India during the year under review are satisfactory. There has been an increase in the number of ordinary letters of every description. The subjoined table is in continuation of that given in the last year's report, being an estimate of the correspondence passing through the Post Offices of the different Presidencies from the year 1854-55, when the present low rates of postage were introduced, calculated on the returns for one month in each year. From this it will be seen that the increase in the year 1858-59 is from forty-two millions of letters in the preceding year, to fifty-one millions. Compared with the returns of the year 1854-55, there is a difference of thirty-two millions of letters.

PRESIDENCY.	One month prior to the introduction of the ½ anna Postage in 1854-55.	One month in 1854-55.	One month in 1855-56.	One month in 1856-57.	One month in 1857-58.	One month in 1858-59.
Bengal	3,83,943	4,90,865	5,68,012	6,28,208	7,01,954	7,75,042
Madras	3,29,547	4,55,556	4,75,622	5,94,087	6,47,810	7,25,605
Bombay	2,92,588	5,25,355	5,91,814	7,25,819	9,67,264	12,62,106
North Western Provinces ...	5,84,145	9,28,024	10,56,382	11,56,921	12,08,637	15,35,339
Total.....	15,90,223	23,99,800	26,91,830	31,05,035	35,25,665	42,98,092
Estimate of one year	1,90,82,676	2,87,97,600	3,23,01,960	3,72,60,420	4,23,07,980	5,15,77,104

7. Comparing the returns of one month in 1858-59 with those of one month in 1857-58, an increase of 21·90 per cent. is shown; while comparing one month of the former year with one month of 1854-55, the difference is 27,07,869, or 170·28 per cent.

8. The number of chargeable letters passing through the Post Office in 1858-59 has been estimated in the same manner as those in the last table. It has risen from twenty-nine millions in 1857-58, to thirty-six millions in the year under report. Taking the returns of one month in each year, there has been in 1858-59 an increase of 23·34 per cent. over 1857-58, and of 199·32 per cent. over 1854-55.

Presidency.	One month previous to the introduction of the ½ anna postage in 1854-55.			One month in 1855-56.			One month in 1856-57.			One month in 1857-58.			One month in 1858-59.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.
Bengal	79,925	1,71,314	2,51,239	2,59,849	1,39,816	3,99,665	2,77,580	1,77,608	4,55,188	3,01,116	2,00,214	5,01,330	3,26,765	2,32,136	5,58,901
Madras	1,29,735	1,02,128	2,31,863	2,73,840	73,394	3,47,234	3,15,542	1,07,442	4,22,984	3,37,102	1,22,158	4,59,260	3,75,665	1,46,973	5,22,638
Bombay	51,832	1,06,180	1,58,012	3,36,397	78,605	4,15,002	3,62,675	1,28,411	4,91,086	4,65,845	2,00,492	6,66,337	5,56,784	2,68,256	8,25,040
N. W. Provinces ...	1,17,497	2,55,795	3,73,292	4,58,988	3,39,885	7,98,873	4,50,338	4,23,410	8,73,748	4,22,853	4,11,901	8,34,754	5,57,842	5,71,972	11,29,814
Total ...	3,78,989	6,35,417	10,14,406	13,29,074	6,31,700	19,60,774	14,06,135	8,36,871	22,43,006	15,26,916	9,34,765	24,61,681	18,17,056	12,19,337	30,36,393
Estimate for 1 year	45,47,868	76,25,004	1,21,72,872	1,59,48,888	75,80,400	2,35,29,288	1,68,73,620	1,00,42,452	2,69,16,072	1,83,22,992	1,12,17,180	2,95,40,172	2,18,04,672	1,46,32,044	3,64,36,716

9. The following table is in continuation of that given in paragraph 11 of the report for 1857-58, and shows the progressive increase in chargeable and Official covers respectively. In the year under report the increase of chargeable covers has been 23·22 per cent. and in service covers 16·14 per cent. over those of the preceding year.

One month prior to the introduction of the ½ anna postage in 1854-55.			One month in 1854-55.			One month in 1855-56.			One month in 1856-57.			One month in 1857-58.			One month in 1858-59.		
Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.
10,14,406	1,26,387	4,49,430	17,64,328	1,99,801	4,35,671	19,60,774	2,43,452	4,87,604	22,43,006	2,87,984	5,74,045	24,61,681	4,09,890	6,54,094	30,36,393	5,01,998	7,59,701

10. The number and progressive increase of chargeable newspapers in each Presidency is shown in the subjoined table. The number has risen from one million five hundred thousand in 1854-55, to six millions in the year under report. Comparing one month of 1854-55 with one month of 1858-59, the percentage of increase has been 297·19.

Presidency.	One month prior to the introduction of the ½ anna Postage in 1854-55.	One month in 1854-55.	One month in 1855-56.	One month in 1856-57.	One month in 1857-58.	One month in 1858-59.
	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Paid and Bearing. Newspapers.
Bengal	36,151	47,290	66,092	78,035	1,06,748	1,11,307
Madras	21,862	42,738	48,283	59,971	77,587	79,372
Bombay	35,810	40,629	45,583	65,654	97,135	1,67,819
N. W. Provinces	32,564	69,144	83,494	84,324	1,28,420	1,43,500
Total	1,26,387	1,99,801	2,43,452	2,87,984	4,09,890	5,01,998
Estimate for one year	15,16,644	23,97,612	29,21,424	34,55,808	49,18,680	60,23,976

11. The official correspondence in the four Presidencies has increased from five million covers in 1854-55, to eight millions and eight hundred thousand in the year now reported on.

Presidency.	One month in 1849-50.	One month prior to the introduction of the ½ anna postage in 1854-55.	One month in 1854-55.	One month in 1855-56.	One month in 1856-57.	One month in 1857-58.	One month in 1858-59.
Bengal	72,888	87,972	88,858	94,680	88,062	91,077	1,01,458
Madras	73,106	73,474	68,423	78,327	1,08,773	1,06,223	1,18,076
Bombay	64,041	96,529	1,06,833	1,28,837	1,62,142	1,99,796	2,65,347
N. W. Provinces ...	1,47,770	1,65,767	1,52,242	1,68,116	1,88,661	2,27,551	2,49,580
Total ...	3,57,805	4,23,742	4,16,356	4,69,960	5,47,638	6,24,647	7,34,461
Estimate for one year	42,93,660	50,84,904	49,96,272	56,39,520	65,71,656	74,95,764	88,13,532

12. With reference to this large increase in official correspondence passing through the Post Office, and adverting to the 3rd paragraph of letter from the Home Department, No. 2219, dated the 6th of October of last year, wherein the Director General is requested to revise the list of franking officials, and to state what measures he considers practicable in order to give effect to the wishes of the late Hon'ble Court of Directors of the East India Company, expressed in the marginally quoted extract from their Despatch No. 115 of 1858, I have to state that the grounds on which the privilege of franking is allowed, having already been considered as fully as possible both by the Director General and by Government, in the case of each officer to whom it has been extended, but little result would be obtained from a revisal of the list, and none which would in any degree tend to check the constantly progressing increase in the number and weight of official covers transmitted by post.

"We notice with much disappointment, the increase which has taken place in the amount of official correspondence. It was hoped that by the abolition of all privilege franking, and by the orders which were issued with the view of lessening the number of service letters, a considerable reduction would have been made in the number of official packets sent through the post. So far from this being the case, it appears that an increase to the extent of more than 14 per cent. has taken place since the new arrangements came into operation. The causes assigned for this result in the report for 1855-56 are 'the increase in the number of Public Departments, 'and the remarkable degree of impetus lately given to 'the working or supervision and consequently to the 'correspondence of all Public Departments.' It is probable that these causes may have had considerable effect, but we are desirous that the attention of your Government should continue to be directed to the subject of reducing official correspondence to the greatest possible extent compatible with the maintenance of the thorough efficiency of the public establishments, and a strict system of supervision and control; and as the co-operation of all Departments is necessary to produce the desired effect, the importance which is attached to the subject should be strongly impressed on the higher officers, in all branches of the administration."

13. The Postal Department has no means of checking this evil, the power to do so resting entirely with the officials vested with the privilege of franking. This is being constantly extended; and so long as official correspondence is allowed to pass without actual payment of postage, it will scarcely be possible to fix any limit to its extension. The only measure which, if adopted, holds out any hope of effectually stopping the continual and rapid increase of official correspondence passing through the Post Office, is the entire abolition of franking, and enforced pre-payment of official covers by Stamps,

to be charged as a contingency of the offices despatching. The system of actual payment has already been introduced in the Electric Telegraph Department, and there is no sufficient reason why it should not be enforced with regard to service covers passing through the Post Office. Officers invested with the power of franking will never be induced to take the requisite steps to restrict, within reasonable limits, the amount and weight of the correspondence with which, at present, they do not scruple to burden the Postal Department, until the postage leviable thereon, is made to appear as an item in their monthly contingent bills.

14. It will be seen by the following Table, that the number of chargeable and service parcels transmitted through the Post Office has increased from 17,000 and 8,000 respectively in one month of the year 1854-55, to 33,000 and 19,000 in one month of the year under review.

Presidency.	August, 1854.		April, 1855.		April, 1856.		April, 1857.		April, 1858.		April, 1859.	
	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.
Bengal	6,510	3,045	6,150	4,603	6,373	4,173	5,878	4,109	5,903	7,547	7,059	7,506
Madras	3,787	1,200	4,878	1,393	4,983	1,975	5,121	2,120	4,778	2,180	5,658	2,177
Bombay	2,597	769	3,519	2,637	3,774	3,035	4,183	3,884	5,082	3,767	5,781	3,901
N. W. Provinces ...	3,947	2,840	10,029	5,421	9,793	5,673	9,529	6,203	9,729	5,393	14,509	5,516
Total ...	16,841	7,854	24,576	14,054	24,923	14,856	24,711	16,316	25,551	18,887	33,006	19,100

15. The following Statement shows the progressive increase in the use of the Book Post with respect both to imported and unimported packets, from the year 1854-55, an estimate for each year being calculated from the returns of one month:

Presidency.	One month in 1854-55.			One month in 1855-56.			One month in 1856-57.			One month in 1857-58.			One month in 1858-59.		
	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.
Bengal	2,306	385	2,691	2,943	606	3,549	3,359	593	3,952	3,392	414	3,806	4,401	1,594	5,995
Madras	1,809	463	2,272	2,393	710	3,103	2,746	817	3,563	3,195	1,187	4,382	3,146	1,075	4,221
Bombay	675	627	1,302	1,173	595	1,768	1,557	526	2,113	1,543	757	2,300	2,228	1,050	3,278
North-Western Provinces ...	3,365	1,407	4,862	4,616	1,356	5,972	3,984	875	4,859	3,226	1,051	4,277	4,945	1,829	6,774
Total	8,155	2,972	11,127	11,125	3,267	14,392	11,676	2,811	14,487	11,356	3,409	14,765	14,720	5,548	20,268
Estimate for one year... ...	97,860	35,664	1,33,524	1,33,500	39,204	1,72,704	1,40,112	33,732	1,73,844	1,36,272	40,908	1,77,180	1,76,640	66,576	2,43,216

16. The returns of registered letters for the year under report exhibit a very satisfactory increase. The following statement of the number passing through the Post Office in one month of each year from 1855, shows an increase of 16·62 per cent. in 1858-59 over the returns for the same space of time in the preceding year, and of 120·13 per cent. over those of one month in 1855. Forming an estimate for each year on the above basis, the number of registered letters passing through the Post Office in India, has risen from two hundred and twenty-four thousand in 1854-55, to four hundred and ninety-three thousand in the year under report.

Presidency.	April, 1855.	April, 1856.	April, 1857.	April, 1858.	January, 1859.
Bengal	6,505	10,271	12,058	12,055	13,977
Madras	3,994	5,470	5,931	7,951	9,265
Bombay	2,052	3,054	4,188	6,074	7,358
N. W. Provinces	6,120	9,114	9,177	9,162	10,502
Total	18,671	27,909	31,354	35,242	41,102
Estimate for one year	2,24,052	3,34,908	3,76,248	4,22,904	4,93,224

17. I regret being unable to furnish a perfectly correct statement of the whole transactions of the District Post throughout India. No general returns have been received from Bombay for the last three years, and I am uncertain as to the accuracy of that of letters passing from Thannah to Thannah during the year under review, furnished from Madras. The following Table has been compiled from the returns received, which shows the number of chargeable and service letters and newpapers sent from the general to the District Post, as also the number of paid letters sent from Thannah to Thannah.

Presidency.	1855-56.		1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.	
	Chargeable & Service letters and Newspapers.	Paid letters sent from Thannah to Thannah.	Chargeable & Service letters and Newspapers.	Paid letters sent from Thannah to Thannah.	Chargeable & Service letters and Newspapers.	Paid letters sent from Thannah to Thannah.	Chargeable & Service letters and Newspapers.	Paid letters sent from Thannah to Thannah.
Bengal	3,45,931	38,498	3,90,108	56,316	3,99,984	53,321	5,05,212	42,748
Madras	6,48,324	3,17,217	8,32,068	4,42,152	9,21,684	5,18,225	9,69,864	5,18,225
Bombay	6,01,896	1,48,929	No	return	No	return	No	return
N. W. Provinces	5,90,010	1,51,132	10,08,720	2,83,038	6,98,484	*1,10,047	9,05,822	2,32,402
Total ...	21,86,161	6,55,776	22,30,896	7,81,506	20,20,152	6,81,593	23,80,898	7,93,375

* In the Punjaub only.

18. The following Statement shows the number of chargeable letters sent during one month in each of the last four years, from the General to the District Post for delivery, from which it will be seen that the number in the year under review exceeds that of the preceding year by 46·34 per cent:

Presidency.	One month in 1855-56.	One month in 1856-57.	One month in 1857-58.	One month in 1858-59.
	Chargeable letters sent for delivery.	Chargeable letters sent for delivery.	Chargeable letters sent for delivery.	Chargeable letters sent for delivery.
Bengal	25,826	28,210	28,322	36,419
Madras	45,444	57,615	63,962	68,784
Bombay	30,235	38,264	43,945	78,688
North-Western Provinces	58,357	73,501	50,295	89,081
Total	1,59,862	1,97,590	1,86,524	2,72,972
Estimate for one year	19,18,344	23,71,080	22,38,288	32,75,764

19. Subjoined is a Statement in the same form, showing the number of chargeable Newspapers sent for delivery from the General to District Post:

Presidency.	One month in 1854-55.	One month in 1855-56.	One month in 1856-57.	One month in 1857-58.	One month in 1858-59.
	Chargeable Newspapers.	Chargeable Newspapers.	Chargeable Newspapers.	Chargeable Newspapers.	Chargeable Newspapers.
Bengal	583	1,027	1,415	1,680	2,012
Madras	1,830	3,444	3,425	4,980	5,612
Bombay	1,949	2,602	3,219	4,924	Returns from Bombay doubtful.
North-Western Provinces	1,571	2,333	2,907	1,734	3,066
Total	5,933	9,406	10,966	13,318	10,690
Estimate for one year	71,196	1,12,872	1,31,592	1,59,816	1,28,280

20. A considerable increase has taken place during the year under review, in the number of chargeable letters forwarded to the Dead Letter Office as unclaimed.

21. As the number of letters passing through the Post Office progressively increases, a proportionate increase in the number of those returned as unclaimed must be expected.

22. Circumstances over which the Postal Department has no control, may moreover operate to burden the Dead Letter Office with unclaimed letters. For instance, European Regiments which have been serving in the North-Western Provinces are withdrawn and sent home. Letters addressed to the Officers and Privates of those Regiments, will continue to arrive for a considerable time after they have quitted the country, all of which must be returned to the Dead Letter Office as unclaimed.

23. The returns show that the number of Bearing Letters passing through the Post Office continues to increase, and while this is the case, a corresponding increase must be looked for in unclaimed letters. Natives are notoriously unwilling to receive Bearing letters, and are not only prone to refuse them, but to deny that they are the addressees. In stating this, I am borne out by the fact that, of the 95,942 letters returned as unclaimed in one month of the year under report, 61,002 were Bearing Letters.

Presidency.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.
	Chargeable Letters.	Chargeable Letters.	Chargeable Letters.	Chargeable Letters.	Chargeable Letters.
Bengal	7,930	15,492	14,347	15,628	19,526
Madras	7,593	15,546	17,441	16,752	21,001
Bombay	4,622	3,735	10,667	11,530	14,592
North-Western Provinces ...	7,965	13,510	16,976	33,778	40,823
Total ...	28,110	48,283	59,431	77,688	95,942
Estimate for one year...	3,37,320	5,79,396	7,13,172	9,32,256	11,51,304

24. The efficiency of the Department would be best tested by the number of unclaimed and refused letters actually delivered to the senders when returned to them from the Dead Letter Office, and it is to be regretted that means are not available to exhibit this in the present report. The subjoined statement shows the amount of work performed in the Dead Letter Office of each Presidency.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. Provinces.	
	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in one month of 1858-59.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in one month of 1858-59.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in one month of 1858-59.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in one month of 1858-59.	Proportion.
The number of unclaimed *Paid* Letters returned to senders	977	35·57	2,222	93·63	1,113	84·63	901	54·01
Ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of	1,769	64·42	151	6·36	202	15·36	767	45·98
Total ...	2,746	99·99	2,373	99·99	1,315	99·99	1,668	99·99
The number of unclaimed *Bearing* Letters returned to senders	2,343	25·26	6,374	94·61	5,431	80·56	2,688	76·45
Ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of	6,932	74·73	363	5·39	1,310	19·43	828	23·54
Total ...	9,275	99·99	6,737	99·99	6,741	99·99	3,516	99·99
The number of refused *Paid* Letters returned to senders	6	15·38	71	0	9	90·	11	47·82
Ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of	33	84·61	0	0	1	10·	12	52·17
Total ...	39	99·99	71	0	10	100	23	99·99
The number of refused *Bearing* Letters returned to senders	358	16·03	2,861	0	1,828	89·60	2,199	41·
Ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of	1,874	83·96	0	0	212	10·39	3,164	58·99
Total ...	2,232	99·99	2,861	0	2,040	99·99	5,363	99·99

25. The proportion of chargeable unclaimed letters to the chargeable letters in each of the four Presidencies, is shown in the following Statement:

Presidency.	One month in 1855-56.		Proportion.	One month in 1856-57.		Proportion.	One month in 1857-58.		Proportion.	One month in 1858-59.		Proportion.
	Chargeable unclaimed letters.	Chargeable letters.		Chargeable unclaimed letters.	Chargeable letters.		Chargeable unclaimed letters.	Chargeable letters.		Chargeable unclaimed letters.	Chargeable letters.	
Bengal	15,492	3,99,665	3·87	14,347	4,55,188	3·15	15,628	5,01,330	3·11	19,526	5,58,901	3·49
Madras.....	15,546	3,47,234	4·47	17,441	4,22,984	4·12	16,752	4,59,260	3·64	21,001	5,22,638	4·01
Bombay	3,735	4,15,002	·89	10,667	4,91,086	2·17	11,530	6,66,337	1·73	14,592	8,25,040	1·76
N. W. Provinces	13,510	7,98,873	1·69	16,976	8,73,748	1·94	33,778	8,34,754	4·04	40,823	11,29,814	3·61
Total	48,283	19,60,774	2·46	59,431	22,43,006	2·64	77,688	24,61,681	3·15	95,942	30,36,393	3·15

26. The progressive increase in unpaid letters is herein shown :

Presidency.	One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.			One Month in 1857-58.			One Month in 1858-59.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.
Bengal	2,59,849	1,39,816	3,99,665	2,77,580	1,77,608	4,55,188	3,01,116	2,00,214	5,01,330	3,26,765	2,32,136	5,58,901
Madras	2,73,840	73,394	3,47,234	3,15,542	1,07,442	4,22,984	3,37,102	1,22,158	4,59,260	3,75,665	1,46,973	5,22,638
Bombay	3,36,397	78,605	4,15,002	3,62,675	1,28,411	4,91,086	4,65,845	2,00,492	6,66,337	5,56,784	2,68,256	8,25,040
N. W. Provinces ...	4,58,988	3,39,885	7,98,873	4,50,338	4,23,410	8,73,748	4,22,853	4,11,901	8,34,754	5,57,842	5,71,972	11,29,814
Total ...	13,29,074	6,31,700	19,60,774	14,06,135	8,36,871	22,43,006	15,26,916	9,34,765	24,61,681	18,17,056	12,19,337	30,36,393
Estimate for one year ..	1,59,48,888	75,80,400	2,35,29,288	1,68,73,620	1,00,42,452	2,69,16,072	1,83,22,992	1,12,17,180	2,95,40,172	2,18,04,672	1,46,32,044	3,64,36,716

27. The following Statement shows the proportion of unpaid to paid letters, which have passed through the Post Office in India in one month of each year, during the last four years:

Presidency.	Proportion in 1855-56.	Proportion in 1856-57.	Proportion in 1857-58.	Proportion in 1858-59.
Bengal	35 per cent.	39 per cent.	40 per cent.	41½ per cent.
Madras	21 „	25½ „	26½ „	28 „
Bombay	19 „	26 „	30 „	32½ „
N. W. Provinces.. ..	42½ „	48¼ „	49¼ „	50 „

28. With reference to the remarks contained in the 12th paragraph of despatch of the late Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company, No. 115, dated 11th August, 1858, already adverted to in the 12th paragraph of this Report, the Post Masters General of the different Presidencies have been requested in future to submit, with their Annual Reports, Statements of the correspondence passing through the Post Offices under their respective control, during the whole year, instead of for one month of the year, as has hitherto been the practice.

29. The offences which have been committed against the Post Office in the different Presidencies in the year under report, are shown in the subjoined Table:

Presidency.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of persons in the employ of the Post Office Department.		Number of highway robberies of Letter and Bangby Mails.		Number of instances in which articles have been lost or tampered with in transit, where the offenders have not been discovered.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number Departmentally punished.	Number of Convictions.	Number of cases in which the offenders have not been traced.	
Bengal	21	8	1	5	...
Madras	26	18	...	3	28
Bombay	8	45	...	18	27
N. W. Provinces ...	10	33	...	..	18
Total ...	65	104	1	26	73

30. The cases of ascertained dishonesty on the part of persons employed under the Post Office Department, are 169 in number, in 65 of which legal convictions have been obtained, while 104 have been visited by dismissal and other punishments enforced by the authorities of the Department. Out of 27 cases of highway robbery of mails in transit, but one legal conviction has been obtained. Seventy-three instances have occurred, in which articles in transit have been lost or tampered with, where the offenders have not been discovered.

31. In compliance with the wishes of Government, expressed in letter from the Home Department, No. 1114 of the 31st of May last, instructions have been issued to the different Post Masters General to furnish, for the future, returns of all complaints made by the public, and investigated by the Department during each year.

32. The subjoined Statement shows the strength of the Staff of Officers and other *employés* of the Postal Department in each Presidency, on the 30th April, 1859:

Designation.	Bengal Number.	Madras Number.	Bombay Number.	N. W. Provinces Number.	Total.
Director General	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Post Master General	1	1	1	1	4
Inspecting Post Masters	11	10	11	15	47
Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters	187	142	158	271	758
Clerks (English)	214	157	176	393	547
Ditto (Vernacular)	27	15	34		393 76
Postmen and other servants of the Post Office ...	461	404	425	629	1,919
Road establishment, consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Mutsuddees, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, and others ...	3,159	6,016	3,700	9,274	22,149
Bullock Train Guards	.....	.....	.....	264	264
Total	4,061	6,745	4,505	10,847	26,158

BULLOCK TRAIN.

33. The receipts and disbursements of the Bullock Train Department in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces during the year under review, stand thus:

Presidency.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus or Deficit.
Bengal	78,082 5 6	6,57,640 14 8*	579,558 9 2 Deficit.
N. W. Provinces ..	7,19,779 3 11†	5,70,745 0 8	149,034 3 3 Surplus.
Total	7,97,861 9 5	1,228,385 15 4	430,524 5 11

*This is not a Post Office charge, but a disbursement incurred by the Post Office on account of the Military Department, which has since been reimbursed by that Department.

†*N. B.*—The whole of this amount can scarcely in fairness be claimed as the result of the operation of the Bullock Train Establishment of North-Western Provinces alone. Articles to a large amount are despatched from Calcutta by Bullock Train, on which transit hire is collected in the North-Western Provinces, and credited in the account of the Bullock Train Department within that range.

34. It will be perceived from the 32nd paragraph of the last Annual Report, that the transactions of the Bullock Train Department both of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces for 1857-58, were not therein included, owing to its having been wholly transferred to the Military Department, under the management of which the Bullock Train of Bengal still remains.

35. The comparative Receipts and Disbursements of Bullock Train in the North-Western Provinces, for 1856-57 and 1858-59, are exhibited in the subjoined Statement.

	Receipts.		Disbursements.		Surplus.	
	1856-57.	1858-59.	1856-57.	1858-59.	1856-57.	1858-59.
N. W. Provinces	4,72,759 9 0	7,19,779 3 11	2,89,983 12 11	5,70,745 0 0	1,82,775 12 1	1,49,034 3 11

36. The increase of Receipts, *viz.* 2,47,019-10-11 in the year 1858-59, as compared with those of 1856-57, may be ascribed to the rate of charges having been raised, as well as to the increased quantity of public and private goods conveyed by the Train after the re-opening of the roads on the restoration of order in the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub.

37. The Disbursements of 1858-59 exceed those of 1856-57 by 2,80,761-3-1, the cause of which is thus explained by the Post Master General:

"This is accounted for by an increase of charges for cattle, which had to be kept up "throughout the year on an extensive scale, "to meet the requirements of the Military "Department, as well as the public in general. "The cost of 720 two-wheeled carts and the "articles as per margin (Rupees 1,18,000) "built at, and issued from the Allyghur "Workshop during this year, for the use of "the Agra and Bombay, and Lahore and Peshawar lines of road, is also included in the "charges shown above. The carts intended for the road from Agra to Bombay, or "rather to the Railway terminus at Wassind, 60 miles East of Bombay, have been trans- "ferred for the use of the land transport Train, which was established; so that the "charges on their account, including spare articles, *viz.* Rupees 58,300, ought to be "deducted from the charges of the Bullock Train under the Post Office of the "North-Western Provinces."

520 Carts and 100 pairs of wheels for the road from Agra to Bombay...	...	74,500 0 0
200 Carts for the line from Lahore to Peshawar	...	27,000 0 0
Spare wheels and axles	...	8,000 0 0
Boxes for small Bullock Train parcels	...	1,500 0 0
Miscellaneous articles for the Bullock Train	...	7,000 0 0
Total	...	1,18,000 0 0

STAGING BUNGALOW FUND.

38. The following Table exhibits the financial position of the Staging Bungalow Fund in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, during the past two years.

	1857-58.		1858-59.		Surplus.	
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Bengal	12,695 13 0	9,342 5 0	21,733 7 10	12,636 2 6	3,353 8 0	9,097 5 4
N. W. Provinces	37,625 15 5	28,389 1 9	56,378 3 7	43,359 10 3	9,236 13 8	13,018 9 4

39. The subjoined statement shows the relative proportion of the Receipts and charges of the Staging Bungalow Fund in the North-Western Provinces. The year 1856-57 has been taken for the purpose of comparison.

	1856-57.			1858-59.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
N. W. Provinces	59,521 2 6	53,722 5 11	5,798 12 7	56,378 3 7	43,359 10 3	13,018 9 4

40. The falling off in the Receipts of 1858-59, as compared with those of 1856-57, is owing to a large number of the Dak Bungalows in those Provinces having been destroyed, and many of them not having yet been re-constructed or re-opened.

41. The decrease in the disbursement is attributed to the full establishments not having been employed, and other incidental charges incurred, owing to the same causes.

42. Subjoined is a Table showing the number of postage labels of each denomination sold in each of the four Presidencies, and the amount realized thereon during the last official year:

Presidency.	½ Anna Label.	1 Anna Label.	2 Anna Label.	4 Anna Label.	8 Anna Label.	½ Anna Envelope.	1 Anna Envelope.	½ Anna Note paper.	Total value.
Bengal	29,95,075	10,19,451	4,11,270	3,46,531	1,04,393	47,513	35,888	68,288	3,55,130 6 2
Madras	45,56,058	4,40,099	1,29,204	1,96,801	25,865	53,024	13,928	43,008	2,53,232 13 0
Bombay	47,40,808	6,38,380	2,14,410	2,71,080	51,318	60,993	21,821	33,590	3,07,511 12 3
N. W. Provinces ...	42,02,485	6,61,355	1,86,487	2,44,317	15,684	1,47,731	64,436	1,66,615	2,83,005 15 1
Total ...	16,491,426	27,59,285	9,41,371	10,58,729	1,97,260	3,09,261	1,36,073	3,11,501	11,98,880 14 6

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

43. I am able to report favorably on the postage collections of the year under review, a considerable increase having taken place under every head, save one:

	1857-58.				1858-59.			
	Postage on Letters and News-Papers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	Total.	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	Total.
Bengal ...	2,75,157 2 1	34,016 5 3	2,77,585 11 0	5,86,759 2 4	2,76,817 10 8	65,948 12 0	3,55,130 6 2	6,97,896 12 10
Madras ...	1,20,337 1 5	41,219 3 0	2,22,437 1 0	3,83,993 5 5	1,35,637 11 3	54,885 1 0	2,53,232 13 0	4,43,755 9 3
Bombay ...	1,22,064 3 2	22,066 13 2	2,40,539 3 5	3,84,670 3 9	1,59,946 11 8	51,218 14 10	3,07,511 12 3	5,18,677 6 9
N. W. Provinces ...	1,73,090 3 9	37,336 5 7	1,12,932 5 11	3,23,358 15 3	3,16,729 9 10	1,64,799 4 10	2,83,005 15 1	7,64,534 13 9
Total ...	6,90,648 10 5	1,34,638 11 0	8,53,494 5 4	16,78,781 10 9	8,89,131 11 5	3,36,852 0 8	11,98,880 14 6	24,24,864 10 7

44. The returns from the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub show an increase in postage collections over those of the preceding year, amounting to Rupees 4,41,176, ascribable to the rapid manner in which the Department within that circle has recovered from the disorganization and consequent depression caused by the mutinies. The postage receipts of the North-Western Provinces' range in the year 1856-57, were Rupees 6,46,830. In 1857-58, the year of the mutinies, they fell to Rupees 3,23,359. In the year under report, they have not only entirely retrieved themselves, but exceed those of 1856-57 by Rupees 1,17,705.

45. The postage collections of the year 1853-54, that which immediately preceded the introduction of the low rates of postage and payment by stamps, amounted in all four Presidencies to Rupees 19,92,870. The receipts of the year 1858-59 have reached the sum of Rupees 24,24,864, exceeding the former by Rupees 4,31,994.

46. The postage collections of the year under report in each Presidency, are shown in the subjoined Table, contrasted with those of the year 1853-54, from which it will be seen that in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the receipts of the last named year have been considerably exceeded, while in the North-Western Provinces alone, they have not as yet come up to the old standard:

	1853-54.			1858-59.			
	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Total.	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	Total.
Bengal	4,08,577 8 3	46,125 12 9	4,54,703 5 0	2,76,817 10 8	65,948 12 0	3,55,130 6 2	6,97,896 12 10
Madras	3,13,881 2 10	42,195 12 0	3,56,076 14 10	1,35,637 11 3	54,885 1 0	2,53,232 13 0	4,43,755 9 3
Bombay	2,84,059 6 6	32,435 4 10	3,16,494 11 4	1,59,946 11 8	51,218 14 10	3,07,511 12 3	5,18,677 6 9
North-Western Provinces ..	7,31,224 14 10	1,34,370 4 11	8,65,595 3 9	3,16,729 9 10	1,64,799 4 10	2,83,005 15 1	7,64,534 13 9
Total ...	17,37,743 0 5	2,55,127 2 6	19,92,870 2 11	8,89,131 11 5	3,36,852 0 8	11,98,880 14 6	24,24,864 10 7

47. The following statement shows the gross receipts of the Post Offices in India during the last two official years, including those of the Bullock Train in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

48. Of the large increase of Rupees 10,54,144, which appears to have taken place within the North-Western Provinces' range, the Bullock Train receipts, amounting to Rupees 7,19,779, form a principal item.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase in 1858-59, as compared with 1857-58.
Bengal	6,60,462 5 7	7,67,858 11 0	1,07,396 5 5
Madras	4,16,815 8 8	4,72,560 3 4	55,744 10 8
Bombay	4,64,846 12 1	5,94,124 12 10	1,29,278 0 9
North-Western Provinces	5,99,801 1 8	16,53,945 5 4	10,54,144 3 8
Total	21,41,925 12 0	34,88,489 0 6	13,46,563 4 6

49. The subjoined table shows the estimated amount of postage on official correspondence which has passed through the Post Offices in India during the year under review, contrasted with that of the preceding year:

Presidency.	Amount of Official Postage.	
	1857-58.	1858-59.
Bengal	4,54,311 6 2	4,69,444 7 6
Pegu	52,341 7 3	68,235 6 6
Eastern Settlements	3,097 15 0	3,118 4 4
Madras	3,82,894 10 6	4,24,655 9 0
Bombay	5,99,418 11 0	7,54,906 10 0
North-Western Provinces	3,61,146 13 6	8,04,828 12 8
Total, Co.'s Rs... ...	18,53,210 15 5	25,25,189 2 0

EXPENDITURE.

50. The expenditure of the Post Offices in India during the year under review, is given in the following statement:

Head of Charge.	1858-59.
Salaries and establishments	14,45,561 7 2
Road establishments	8,42,073 1 4
Contingent charges	6,99,145 7 0
Bullock Train	5,74,990 1 1
Mail Cart	8,12,383 8 2
Bounty Money	3,989 5 0
Banghy charges	1,17,712 0 1
Pensions	20,249 11 10
Repairs of building	4,932 4 7
Miscellaneous	40,484 3 0
Difference of Inefficient Balance	Deduct 3,30,078 10 0
Total	42,31,442 7 3

51. The gross disbursements of the four Presidencies in the year under report, show an increase over those of the preceding year, to the extent of Rupees 64,338.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase or Decrease.	
Bengal	12,79,223 1 3	6,72,745 6 6	*6,06,477 10 9	Decrease.
Madras	6,50,807 10 6	6,92,969 7 4	42,161 12 10	Increase.
Bombay.....	10,57,924 3 9	11,93,594 10 4	1,35,670 6 7	Increase.
N. W. Provinces	11,24,204 2 4	16,50,263 4 7	5,26,059 2 3	Increase.
Director General of the Post Office	54,944 13 7	21,869 10 6	33,075 3 1	Decrease.
Total	41,67,103 15 5	42,31,442 7 3	64,338 7 10	Increase.

* The large items of expenditure which were incurred on account of the Bullock Train Department in 1857-58, were not recovered from the Military Department during the year, whereas those of 1858-59 have been recovered in the course of the year from that Department.—Hence the decrease shown in the disbursements of 1858-59.

52. The Financial results of the year under review in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, both with and without postage on official correspondence, are given in the annexed Table:

Presidency.	Gross Receipts in 1858-59.	Indian share of Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.	Total.	Deduct Steam Postage due to the London Post Office.	Net Receipts.	Deduct Disbursements.	Deficit.	Official Postage.	Surplus.
Bengal ...	7,67,858 11 0	65,289 12 0	8,33,148 7 0	1,68,505 1 6	6,64,643 5 6	6,78,212 13 2	13,569 7 8	5,40,798 2 4	5,27,228 10 8
Madras ...	4,72,560 3 4	16,976 0 0	4,89,536 3 4	25,974 2 10	4,63,562 0 6	6,98,436 13 11	2,34,874 13 5	4,24,655 9 0	1,89,780 11 7
Bombay ...	5,94,124 12 10	95,317 2 8	6,89,441 15 6	1,86,248 10 8	5,03,193 4 10	11,99,062 1 0	6,95,868 12 2	7,54,906 10 0	59,037 13 10
N. W. Provs.	16,53,945 5 4	.....	16,53,945 5 4	.....	16,53,945 5 4	16,55,730 11 2	1,785 5 10	8,04,828 12 8	8,03,043 6 10
Total.....	34,88,489 0 6	1,77,582 14 8	36,66,071 15 2	3,80,727 15 0	32,85,344 0 2	42,31,442 7 3	9,46,098 7 1	25,25,189 2 0	15,79,090 10 11

53. I annex certain Extracts from the report of the Post-master General of the North-Western Provinces. Those of the other Post-masters General do not contain anything of particular interest.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office in India.

Calcutta,
The 21st November, 1859.

No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the number of Letters, Newspapers, Parcels, and Books received at the Post Offices of the four Presidencies in India during April 1855, April 1856, April 1857, April 1858, and April 1859.

Presidency.	Letters.														Newspapers.												Parcels.			Books.		
	Delivered.			Re-directed or forwarded.			Sent to District Post for delivery.			Transferred.			Total Number received.			Grand Total.	Delivered.			Re-directed or forwarded.			Sent to District Post for delivery.			Transferred.			Total Number received.			Grand Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Books Parcels to India.	Imperial Book Packets.	Total.
	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.		Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.										
BENGAL.																																				
April 1855	3,34,107	19,921	44,491	1,894	313	1,113	15,662	4,402	3,311	6,056	4,194	598	4,74,105	72,831	48,638	4,95,574	11,302	13,513	7,778	1,779	3,776	971	147	439	87	794	751	90	25,902	31,101	6,961	53,021	1,427	2,159	4,910	10,496	891	2,992	3,883
April 1856	3,31,194	18,598	46,698	1,998	3,111	1,081	15,993	4,413	3,555	6,997	3,951	574	4,76,275	70,073	50,908	4,97,256	10,273	11,944	7,503	1,615	3,443	1,145	177	410	102	1,004	1,000	90	24,759	29,574	7,335	51,668	1,313	2,015	4,773	10,101	1,143	2,448	3,591
April 1857	3,31,795	1,80,774	40,961	1,870	19,875	8,883	9,915	10,049	8,784	5,711,16	2,77,898	30,907	5,93,291	10,07,596	80,535	16,81,422	10,014	24,005	6,845	724	5,888	1,448	1,481	1,035	158	1,017	1,000	100	24,780	47,553	8,042	80,375	1,949	3,870	4,719	10,538	2,210	2,288	4,498
April 1858	3,31,197	1,80,808	39,637	1,819	20,010	4,958	9,891	11,004	7,355	5,711,16	2,80,139	1,20,450	5,94,023	10,92,001	1,65,045	18,51,069	10,113	26,143	6,975	1,080	6,400	557	855	1,305	142	1,041	1,038	87	24,091	48,486	8,376	1,80,953	1,842	3,116	5,026	9,984	2,611	3,294	5,905
MADRAS.																																				
April 1855	2,39,297	46,135	37,186	37,978	8,579	7,784	33,893	7,441	6,711	2,446	4,286	590	3,80,494	66,741	58,270	4,05,505	7,919	24,803	1,741	499	1,208	159	219	1,151	68	74	799	53	8,218	34,180	1,960	44,358	2,916	5,156	1,795	9,871	1,995	661	2,656
April 1856	2,20,272	44,700	38,309	35,127	8,211	6,911	32,664	7,444	6,844	2,345	4,718	1,045	3,52,513	65,073	53,109	4,70,695	8,265	26,610	1,610	537	1,006	152	1,019	2,042	105	1,161	1,000	100	21,207	37,619	2,104	61,030	2,918	5,651	1,970	10,539	2,245	512	2,757
April 1857	2,31,499	1,56,407	36,744	35,127	17,911	6,911	32,664	7,444	6,844	2,345	4,718	1,045	3,52,513	65,073	53,109	4,70,695	8,265	26,610	1,610	537	1,006	152	1,019	2,042	105	1,161	1,000	100	21,207	37,619	2,104	61,030	2,918	5,651	1,970	10,539	2,245	512	2,757
April 1858	2,31,199	98,248	1,04,710	32,775	12,732	6,942	34,014	34,288	7,660	7,252	12,742	1,915	5,74,440	3,80,451	1,24,975	9,83,274	10,858	28,139	2,173	1,033	2,733	1,003	1,041	3,405	742	1,041	1,000	100	25,274	41,472	3,515	69,261	3,284	5,969	2,189	11,442	3,193	1,345	4,538
BOMBAY.																																				
April 1855	1,74,710	28,004	23,744	30,051	8,040	10,943	17,004	8,011	11,107	2,191	2,251	903	2,54,754	48,005	1,06,707	4,09,466	8,908	17,201	2,976	788	2,140	594	245	1,005	47	21	274	6	4,445	20,142	2,795	27,411	1,998	3,986	2,867	8,851	483	597	1,080
April 1856	1,74,710	28,004	23,744	30,051	8,040	10,943	17,004	8,011	11,107	2,191	2,251	903	2,54,754	48,005	1,06,707	4,09,466	8,908	17,201	2,976	788	2,140	594	245	1,005	47	21	274	6	4,445	20,142	2,795	27,411	1,998	3,986	2,867	8,851	483	597	1,080
April 1857	1,74,710	28,004	23,744	30,051	8,040	10,943	17,004	8,011	11,107	2,191	2,251	903	2,54,754	48,005	1,06,707	4,09,466	8,908	17,201	2,976	788	2,140	594	245	1,005	47	21	274	6	4,445	20,142	2,795	27,411	1,998	3,986	2,867	8,851	483	597	1,080
April 1858	1,74,710	28,004	23,744	30,051	8,040	10,943	17,004	8,011	11,107	2,191	2,251	903	2,54,754	48,005	1,06,707	4,09,466	8,908	17,201	2,976	788	2,140	594	245	1,005	47	21	274	6	4,445	20,142	2,795	27,411	1,998	3,986	2,867	8,851	483	597	1,080
N.W. PROVINCES.																																				
April 1855	4,49,404	1,41,201	1,46,292	30,079	10,166	11,105	37,502	14,141	6,247	3,91,997	1,73,497	1,02,842	8,59,048	31,69,902	2,61,681	43,90,631	11,020	42,611	6,307	1,456	6,192	1,189	1,171	891	2	1,172	1,000	100	25,465	43,884	9,955	79,304	1,310	1,875	2,421	5,606	1,011	1,467	2,478
April 1856	4,50,058	1,31,102	1,53,946	30,744	10,313	11,105	38,002	14,141	6,247	4,04,788	1,73,497	1,02,842	8,78,637	31,69,902	2,61,681	43,90,631	11,020	42,611	6,307	1,456	6,192	1,189	1,171	891	2	1,172	1,000	100	25,465	43,884	9,955	79,304	1,310	1,875	2,421	5,606	1,011	1,467	2,478
April 1857	4,50,058	2,60,373	1,53,946	31,177	18,749	11,105	38,002	22,072	9,186	3,97,788	2,87,497	1,02,842	8,78,637	31,69,902	2,61,681	43,90,631	11,020	42,611	6,307	1,456	6,192	1,189	1,171	891	2	1,172	1,000	100	25,465	43,884	9,955	79,304	1,310	1,875	2,421	5,606	1,011	1,467	2,478
April 1858	4,50,058	2,60,373	1,53,946	31,177	18,749	11,105	38,002	22,072	9,186	3,97,788	2,87,497	1,02,842	8,78,637	31,69,902	2,61,681	43,90,631	11,020	42,611	6,307	1,456	6,192	1,189	1,171	891	2	1,172	1,000	100	25,465	43,884	9,955	79,304	1,310	1,875	2,421	5,606	1,011	1,467	2,478
TOTAL.																																				
April 1855	12,27,508	2,35,259	2,51,913	66,322	16,505	20,256	71,073	24,712	22,313	1,208	14,08,470	2,30,966	4,16,262	31,95,994	37,729	1,31,646	17,288	3,776	971	147	439	87	794	751	90	25,902	31,101	6,961	53,021	1,427	2,159	4,910	10,496	891	2,992	3,883
April 1856	11,26,749	4,24,257	3,25,413	99,251	32,675	30,043	73,663	33,909	27,750	14,849	84,355	2,567	15,25,073	4,35,764	4,06,869	23,67,706	40,705	1,35,659	13,373	3,437	16,704	3,719	3,245	5,210	1,186	4,414	3,181	315	97,705	1,73,669	17,604	2,91,668	10,779	9,788	5,874	13,999			
April 1857	12,34,141	6,75,557	4,31,156	99,225	1,22,735	27,102	84,582	1,01,230	31,994	14,088	44,703	3,918	14,84,181	8,30,371	5,47,230	37,35,141	40,141	1,40,208	22,855	5,674	30,794	3,719	5,247	7,310	1,186	6,414	3,181	315	94,151	1,89,471	28,467	3,14,091	13,042	15,998	10,016	41,056	11,054	5,811	16,865
April 1858	12,10,858	4,99,430	4,38,093	1,03,315	1,62,804	34,103	93,599	94,324	40,956	15,442	56,881	7,360	15,25,694	9,84,756	6,80,047	40,66,509	1,10,107	1,67,750	30,307	10,108	45,270	6,740	8,605	8,752	891	3,958	3,750	1,471	1,00,008	2,10,858	29,467	4,00,327	13,304	19,732	14,607	45,643	13,302	8,304	21,705
April 1859	14,71,268	1,99,022	4,80,613	1,70,140	2,01,054	1,06,124	72,788	88,940	41,402	6,870	14,19,028	12,19,201	7,56,341	37,72,654	1,02,709	1,61,737	19,989	16,423	42,537	8,108	46,078	21,420	1,869	8,805	995	3,753	3,750	1,471	1,00,008	2,10,858	29,467	4,00,327	13,707	17,748	13,930	45,385	13,302	8,304	21,606
ESTIMATE TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.																																				
April 1855	1,44,31,440	31,38,028	47,48,203	11,91,764	3,91,026	2,70,275	11,93,844	3,91,224	2,64,196	1,07,288	1,68,61,678	40,78,400	45,36,273	3,01,06,206	4,58,854	14,33,756	3,97,488	1,56,868	2,43,443	25,103	13,974	10,872	5,965	4,988	2,724	9,554	12,004	2,720	36,232,32	1,77,149	1,97,404	1,09,746	4,84,299	78,988	58,742	1,37,730			
April 1856	1,37,66,552	31,18,339	47,48,203	9,68,917	10,97,033	2,70,275	11,93,844	3,91,224	2,64,196	1,09,275	1,69,29	41,910	39,28,216	1,34,66,665	87,101	1,34,66,665	1,30,861	1,66,664	1,31,304	2,12,209	10,722	34,324	46,618	4,201	10,190	10,802	1,204	2,13,136	10,38,218	1,11,778	41,83,132	1,28,546	1,28,173	1,79,274	4,37,046	1,05,458	57,364	1,72,734
April 1857	1,44,40,732	62,11,604	54,05,240	11,32,794	11,32,115	2,83,196	11,91,144	13,92,200	3,08,356	1,70,614	1,77,158	44,710	1,69,33,490	1,00,40,877	11,75,010	2,81,47,378	10,68,486	17,28,906	3,91,939	55,008	2,83,413	40,109	59,008	1,10,464	11,955	13,240	12,004	2,720	2,13,136	10,38,218	1,11,778	41,83,132	1,44,446	1,28,616	1,91,196	4,63,258	1,05,712	57,710	1,73,484
April 1858	1,34,37,696	73,82,104	59,61,586	19,92,894	13,92,196	3,80,745	12,29,748	4,91,985	89,352	1,80,70,992	1,23,17,180	74,92,782	3,71,05,446	18,06,764	17,76,606	3,43,04	4,24,230	3,49,053	40,895	45,281	4,17,710	11,602	11,304	16,610	2,205,916	35,81,454	3,25,916	51,72,844	1,41,472	1,84,745	2,36,914	5,32,131	1,44,372	69,804	2,27,166			
April 1859	1,75,04,610	93,53,272	66,94,134	17,11,296	11,39,610	3,66,651	11,12,296	13,01,886	3,74,816	4,75,299	7,32,834	52,889	2,19,04,852	1,41,75,944	19,13,183	4,73,93,978	13,73,870	21,94,866	3,90,288	2,94,196	1,31,454	44,312	1,42,208	1,87,170	31,894	47,301	46,920	3,475	2,19,70,754	21,91,898	4,64,889	48,27,541	1,78,243	91,854	2,70,097			

CALCUTTA,
The 31st November 1859.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office in India.

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1858-59.

Presidency.	Postage.							Registration Fees.	Bullock Train.	Mail Cart and Passengers' Van Dâks.	Fine.	Saving.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.
	On Letters.	On Bangly Parcels.	Express Postage.	Steam Postage.	Total Cash Collections.	Sale proceeds of Postage Stamps.	Total Postage.							
Bengal	2,23,179 13 10	63,119 14 4	.....	Included in Letter Postage.	2,86,299 12 2	3,25,679 3 8	6,11,978 15 10	.....	34,501 13 1	5,610 9 0	.....	.....	25,765 11 1	6,77,857 1 0
Pegu	8,256 10 9	2,710 9 0	.....		10,967 3 9	23,190 11 6	34,157 15 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,081 13 0	38,239 12 8
Eastern Settlements	45,381 2 1	118 4 8	.....		45,499 6 9	6,260 7 0	51,759 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	51,761 13 9
Madras	1,35,637 11 3	54,885 1 0	2,550 4 0		1,93,073 0 3	2,53,232 13 0	4,46,305 13 3	16,558 7 0	.....	1,660 1 6	5,514 5 11	2,521 7 8	.....	4,72,560 3 4
Bombay	1,59,946 11 8	51,218 14 10	.....		2,11,165 10 6	3,07,511 12 3	5,18,677 6 9	15,876 4 0	.....	.....	21,589 7 11	13,327 6 7	24,654 3 7	5,94,124 12 10
N. W. Provinces ...	3,16,729 9 10	1,64,799 4 10	.....		4,81,528 14 8	2,83,005 15 1	7,64,534 13 9	24,012 4 9	7,19,779 3 11	1,08,839 11 1	8,743 1 5	27,084 6 1	951 12 4	16,53,945 5 4
Total, Co.'s Rs.	8,89,131 11 5	3,36,852 0 8	2,550 4 0	...	12,28,534 0 1	11,98,880 14 6	24,27,414 14 7	56,446 15 9	7,54,281 1 0	1,16,110 5 7	35,846 15 3	42,933 4 4	55,455 8 0	34,88,489 0 6

Calcutta,
The 21st November 1859.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office in India.

No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1858-59.

Presidency.	Salaries.	Office Establishments.	Road Establishments.	Contingent Charges.	Bullock Train.	Mail Cart.	Bounty Money.	Banghy Charges.	Conveyance of Mails.	Amount paid to the Ceylon Government on account of conveyance of Mails.	Pensions.	Repairs of Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Difference between the opening and closing inefficient balance.	Total Disbursements.
														Deduct.	
Bengal	13,146 12 4	4,51,626 9 2	.....	1,62,932 15 0	4,245 0 5	.....	1,221 13 0	.....	23,300 0 0	.....	9,534 2 7	.....	10,811 6 7	85,957 2 10	5,90,861 8 3
Pegu	.....	61,452 0 10	.....	4,340 4 6	.....	.....	752 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,513 7 0	241 7 5	70,299 4 9
Eastern Settlements	8,525 7 11	.....	.....	2,544 12 11	.....	.....	397 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 6 8	19 0 0	11,584 9 6
														Deduct.	
Madras	1,14,053 1 4	90,788 11 2	3,26,707 12 0	1,02,346 8 9	.....	11,558 8 0	1,058 13 0	70,176 8 3	.....	823 2 8	6,065 9 3	3,698 15 2	504 8 1	34,815 10 4	6,92,969 7 4
														Deduct.	
Bombay	58,740 1 10	1,82,645 7 4	5,15,365 5 4	3,03,605 1 7	.....	2,92,043 1 3	558 12 0	47,535 7 10	.....	.....	.....	1,238 5 5	1,434 4 0	2,09,566 4 3	11,93,594 10 4
N. W. Provinces...	4,50,243 12 4	.....	.....	1,15,839 8 8	5,70,745 0 8	5,08,781 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,650 0 0	.....	.....	.....	16,50,263 4 7
Director General of the Post Office	10,618 4 5	3,715 2 6	.....	7,536 3 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,869 10 6
														Deduct.	
Total, Co's. Rs. ...	6,55,333 8 2	7,90,227 15 0	8,42,073 1 4	6,99,145 7 0	5,74,990 1 1	8,12,383 8 2	3,989 5 0	1,17,712 0 1	23,300 0 0	823 2 8	20,249 11 10	4,932 4 7	16,361 0 4	3,30,078 10 0	

Calcutta,
The 21st November 1859.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office in India.

No. 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India for 1858-59.

Presidency.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Bengal	6,77,857 1 0	5,90,861 8 3	86,995 8 9	....
Pegu	38,239 12 3	70,299 4 9	....	32,059 8 6
Eastern Settlements	51,761 13 9	11,584 9 6	40,177 4 3	....
Madras	4,72,560 3 4	6,92,969 7 4	....	2,20,409 4 0
Bombay	5,94,124 12 10	11,93,594 10 4	....	5,99,469 13 6
North-Western Provinces	16,53,945 5 4	16,50,263 4 7	3,682 0 9	....
Director General of the Post Office ...	....	21,869 10 6	....	21,869 10 6
Total ...	34,88,489 0 6	42,31,442 7 3	1,30,854 13 9	8,73,808 4 6

Calcutta,
The 21st November 1859.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office in India.

No. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies for 1857-58 *and* 1858-59.

Heads of Receipts.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postage on Letters.				
Bengal	2,04,682 2 3	2,23,179 13 10	18,497 11 7	.....
Pegu	9,818 5 8	8,256 10 9	.....	1,561 10 11
Eastern Settements ...	60,656 10 2	45,381 2 1	.....	15,275 8 1
Madras	1,20,337 1 5	1,35,637 11 3	15,300 9 10	.....
Bombay	1,22,064 3 2	1,59,946 11 8	37,882 8 6	.....
N. W. Provinces ...	1,73,090 3 9	3,16,729 9 10	1,43,639 6 1	.....
Total ...	6,90,648 10 5	8,89,131 11 5	2,15,320 4 0	16,837 3 0
Postage on Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	31,052 12 9	63,119 14 4	32,067 1 7	.....
Pegu	2,859 7 0	2,710 9 0	.....	148 14 0
Eastern Settlements ...	104 1 6	118 4 8	14 3 2	.....
Madras	41,219 3 0	54,885 1 0	13,665 14 0	.....
Bombay	22,066 13 2	51,218 14 10	29,152 1 8	.....
N. W. Provinces ...	37,336 5 7	1,64,799 4 10	1,27,462 15 3	.....
Total ...	1,34,638 11 0	3,36,852 0 8	2,02,362 3 8	148 14 0
Express Postage.				
Madras	2,533 8 0	2,550 4 0	16 12 0	.....
Total ...	2,533 8 0	2,550 4 0	16 12 0	.....
Steam Postage.				
Bombay	18,190 11 9	.....	.....	18,190 11 9
Total ...	18,190 11 9	.....	.....	18,190 11 9
Registration Fees.				
Madras	20,240 7 0	16,558 7 9	.....	3,682 0 0
Bombay	16,516 9 0	15,876 4 0	.....	640 5 0
N. W. Provinces ...	18,752 3 0	24,012 4 9	5,260 1 9	.....
Total ...	55,509 3 0	56,446 15 9	5,260 1 9	4,322 5 0
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	31,274 2 1	34,501 13 1	3,227 11 0	.....
N. W. Provinces ...	1,42,107 3 1	7,19,779 3 11	5,77,672 0 10	.....
Total ...	1,73,381 5 2	7,54,281 1 0	5,80,899 11 10	.....
Mail Cart.				
Bengal	12,136 12 0	5,610 9 0	.....	6,526 3 0
Madras	1,035 15 7	1,660 1 6	624 1 11	.....
N. W. Provinces ...	76,750 15 1	62,591 12 11	....	14,159 2 2
Total ...	89,923 10 8	69,862 7 5	624 1 11	20,685 5 2

No. 4.—*(Receipts continued.)*

Heads of Receipts.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger Van Dâk.				
N. W. Provinces ...	24,359 5 7	46,247 14 2	21,888 8 7	.....
Total ...	24,359 5 7	46,247 14 2	21,888 8 7	.....
Fines and Savings.				
Madras	9,012 4 8	8,035 13 7	.....	976 7 1
Bombay	45,469 3 7	34,916 14 6	.....	10,552 5 1
N. W. Provinces ...	14,077 9 2	35,827 7 6	21,749 14 4	.....
Total ...	68,559 1 5	78,780 3 7	21,749 14 4	11,528 12 2
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	23,661 5 6	25,765 11 1	2,104 5 7	.....
Pegu	6,600 5 6	4,081 13 0	.....	2,518 8 6
Eastern Settlements ...	30 10 2	2 0 0	.....	28 10 2
Bombay	.....	24,654 3 7	24,654 3 7	.....
N. W. Provinces ...	394 14 6	951 12 4	556 13 10	.....
Total ...	30,687 3 8	55,455 8 0	27,315 7 0	2,547 2 8
Total.				
Bengal	3,02,807 2 7	3,52,177 13 4	55,896 13 9	6,526 3 0
Pegu	19,278 2 2	15,049 0 9	.....	4,229 1 5
Eastern Settlements ...	60,791 5 10	45,501 6 9	14 3 2	15,304 2 3
Madras	1,94,378 7 8	2,19,327 6 4	29,607 5 9	4,658 7 1
Bombay	2,24,307 8 8	2,86,613 0 7	91,688 13 9	29,383 5 10
N. W. Provinces ...	4,86,868 11 9	13,70,939 6 3	8,98,229 12 8	14,159 2 2
Total ...	12,88,431 6 8	22,89,608 2 0	10,75,437 1 1	74,260 5 9
Sale of Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	2,34,239 9 0	3,25,679 3 8	91,439 10 8	.....
Pegu	14,019 7 0	23,190 11 6	9,171 4 6	.....
Eastern Settlements ...	29,326 11 0	6,260 7 0	.....	23,066 4 0
Madras	2,22,437 1 0	2,53,232 13 0	30,795 12 0	.....
Bombay	2,40,539 3 5	3,07,511 12 3	66,972 8 10	.....
N. W. Provinces ...	1,12,932 5 11	2,83,005 15 1	1,70,073 9 2	.....
Total ...	8,53,494 5 4	11,98,880 14 6	3,68,452 13 2	23,066 4 0
Total.				
Bengal (Sale of Stamps and Cash receipts) ...	5,37,046 11 7	6,77,857 1 0	1,47,336 8 5	6,526 3 0
Pegu	33,297 9 2	38,239 12 3	9,171 4 6	4,229 1 5
Eastern Settlements ...	90,118 0 10	51,761 13 9	14 3 2	38,370 6 3
Madras	4,16,815 8 8	4,72,560 3 4	60,403 1 9	4,658 7 1
Bombay	4,64,846 12 1	5,94,124 12 10	1,58,661 6 7	29,383 5 10
N. W. Provinces ...	5,99,801 1 8	16,53,945 5 4	10,68,303 5 10	14,159 2 2
Grand Total ...	21,41,925 12 0	34,88,489 0 6	14,43,889 14 3	97,326 9 9

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office in India.

No. 4.—*Disbursements.*

Comparative Statement showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Office of the four Presidencies for 1857-58 *and* 1858-59.

Heads of Charges.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries.				
Bengal	15,464 4 6	13,156 12 4	.....	2,317 8 2
Pegu	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Settlements ...	8,592 0 0	8,525 7 11	.....	66 8 1
Madras	1,06,178 14 5	1,14,056 1 4	7,877 2 11	.....
Bombay	80,936 8 5	58,740 1 10	.....	22,196 6 7
N W. Provinces ...	3,15,725 0 2	4,50,246 12 4	1,34,521 12 2	.....
Director General ...	50,582 4 1	10,618 4 5	.....	39,963 15 8
Total ...	5,77,478 15 7	6,55,333 8 2	1,42,398 15 1	64,544 6 6
Establishment.				
Bengal	3,65,334 9 4	4,51,626 9 2	86,291 15 10	.....
Pegu	56,521 5 0	61,452 0 10	4,930 11 10	.....
Madras	87,419 7 8	90,788 11 2	3,369 3 6	.....
Bombay	2,24,021 1 6	1,82,645 7 4	.....	41,375 10 2
Director General ...	3,114 8 2	3,715 2 6	600 10 4	.....
Total ...	7,36,410 15 8	7,90,227 15 0	95,192 9 6	41,375 10 2
Road Establishment.				
Madras	2,93,360 3 2	3,26,707 12 0	33,347 8 10	.....
Bombay	5,70,430 14 11	5,15,365 5 4	.....	55,065 9 7
Total ...	8,63,791 2 1	8,42,073 1 4	33,347 8 10	55,065 9 7
Contingent Charges.				
Bengal	1,31,299 4 4	1,62,932 15 0	31,633 10 8	.....
Pegu...	6,454 15 0	4,340 4 6	.....	2,114 10 6
Eastern Settlements ...	2,710 10 8	2,544 12 11	.....	165 13 9
Madras	75,113 3 3	1,02,346 8 9	27,233 5 6	.....
Bombay	1,87,682 8 2	3,03,605 1 7	1,15,922 9 5	.....
N. W. Provinces ...	64,906 0 11	1,15,839 8 8	50,933 7 9	.....
Director General ...	1,248 1 4	7,536 3 7	6,288 2 3	.....
Total ...	4,69,414 11 8	6,99,145 7 0	2,32,011 3 7	2,280 8 3
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	1,08,659 0 2	4,245 0 5	.....	1,04,413 15 9
N. W. Provinces ...	3,39,412 1 1	5,70,745 0 8	2,31,332 15 7	.....
Total ...	4,48,071 1 3	5,74,990 1 1	2,31,332 15 7	1,04,413 15 9

No. 4.—*(Disbursements continued.)*

Heads of Charges.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mail Cart.				
Madras	15,045 8 3	11,558 8 0	.....	3,487 0 3
Bombay	1,11,444 12 6	2,92,043 1 3	1,80,598 4 9	.....
N. W. Provinces ...	4,04,161 0 2	5,08,781 14 11	1,04,620 14 9	.....
Total ...	5,30,651 4 11	8,12,383 8 2	2,85,219 3 6	3,487 0 3
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	2,830 15 0	1,221 13 0	.....	1,609 2 0
Pegu	1,330 2 0	752 1 0	.....	578 1 0
Eastern Settlements ...	518 9 0	397 14 0	.....	120 11 0
Madras	785 10 0	1,058 13 0	273 3 0	.....
Bombay	240 14 0	558 12 0	317 14 0	.....
Total ...	5,706 2 0	3,989 5 0	591 1 0	2,307 14 0
Banghy Charges.				
Madras	54,108 5 10	70,176 8 3	16,068 2 5	.....
Bombay	6,111 11 1	47,535 7 10	41,423 12 9	.....
Total ..	60,220 0 11	1,17,712 0 1	57,491 15 2	.....
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	14,312 7 0	10,811 6 7	.....	3,501 0 5
Pegu	6,017 12 6	3,513 7 0	.....	2,504 5 6
Eastern Settlements ...	133 6 8	97 6 8	.....	36 0 0
Madras	370 7 2	504 8 1	134 0 11	.....
Bombay	1,352 1 0	1,434 4 0	82 3 0	.....
Total ...	22,186 2 4	16,361 0 4	216 3 11	6,041 5 11
Gratuity.				
Madras	120 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0
Pensions.				
Bengal	6,124 1 6	9,534 2 7	3,410 1 1	.....
Madras	5,777 4 5	6,065 9 3	288 4 10	.....
N. W. Provinces ...	.....	4,650 0 0	4,650 0 0	.....
Total ...	11,901 5 11	20,249 11 10	8,348 5 11	.....
Repairs of Buildings.				
Madras	2,367 10 7	3,698 15 2	1,331 4 7	.....
Bombay	3,001 10 6	1,233 5 5	.....	1,768 5 1
Total ...	5,369 5 1	4,932 4 7	1,331 4 7	1,768 5 1

No. 4.—*(Disbursements concluded.)*

Heads of Charges.	1857-58.	1858-1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Charges incurred in the Conveyance of Mails.				
Bengal	7,802 14 9	23,300 0 0	15,497 1 3	.....
Madras	6,747 1 8	823 2 8	.....	5,923 15 0
Total ...	14,550 0 5	24,123 2 8	15,497 1 3	5,923 15 0
Difference of inefficient Balance.				
Bengal	5,41,578 5 5	*85,957 2 10	*85,957 2 10	5,41,578 5 5
Pegu	3,538 6 5	241 7 5	.....	3,296 15 0
Eastern Settlements ...	.....	19 0 0	19 0 0	.....
Madras	3,413 14 1	*34,815 10 4	*34,815 10 4	3,413 14 1
Bombay	*1,27,297 14 4	*2,09,566 4 3	*82,268 5 11	.....
Total ...	4,21,232 11 7	*3,30,078 10 0	*2,03,022 3 1	5,48,289 2 6
Total.				
Bengal	11,93,405 14 0	5,90,861 8 3	50,875 10 0	6,53,419 15 9
Pegu...	73,862 8 11	70,299 4 9	4,930 11 10	8,494 0 0
Eastern Settlements ...	11,954 10 4	11,584 9 6	19 0 0	389 0 10
Madras	6,50,807 10 6	6,92,969 7 4	55,106 10 2	12,944 13 4
Bombay	10,57,924 3 9	11,93,594 10 4	2,56,076 6 0	1,20,405 15 5
N. W. Provinces ...	11,24,204 2 4	16,50,263 4 7	5,26,059 2 3	.....
Director General ...	54,944 13 7	21,869 10 6	6,888 12 7	39,963 15 8
Grand Total ...	41,67,103 15 5	42,31,442 7 3	8,99,956 4 10	8,35,617 13 0

* Deduct.

E. E.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office in India.

Calcutta,
The 21st November, 1859.

No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the Pro formâ Receipts of the Post Office in the four Presidencies of India for 1858-59.

Presidency.	Amount of Official Postage.
Bengal	4,69,444 7 6
Pegu	68,235 6 6
Eastern Settlements	3,118 4 4
Madras	4,24,655 9 0
Bombay	7,54,906 10 0
North-Western Provinces	8,04,828 12 8
Total Co.'s Rs.	25,25,189 2 0

Calcutta,
The 21st November 1859.

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office in India.

No. 6.

EXTRACT from a letter from the Post-master General of the North-Western Provinces, to the Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India, No. $\frac{73}{2889}$, *dated the* 16*th July* 1859.

THE staff of the Department was much reduced by casualties during the late mutinies, and much difficulty has been experienced in procuring properly qualified persons to accept employment. A large number of Offices having had to be hastily re-opened, the demand for English Clerks has been unprecedented, and without raising the salaries, I could not fill up the vacancies in the Post Office.

It is not a matter of surprise that extraordinary difficulty has been experienced in re-organizing the Post Office in such a crisis, when it is recollected that the salaries allowed to the officers of the Department are on a scale below that generally obtained in other Departments; that there are no holidays allowed them, and that leave of absence, excepting on medical certificate, is in a measure prohibited, owing to the establishment being generally on such a minimum scale as not to admit of any one being absent without providing a trained substitute.

But notwithstanding an increase to the salaries of the officials having been generally granted, to the extent that I have represented as necessary, I regret to have to record that I have not yet been able to complete the revision of all the office establishments to my satisfaction. There are still many incompetent officials in the Department, whom I am obliged to tolerate, until I meet with better qualified persons to take their places.

As might be expected from an inexperienced or untrained establishment, working under great disadvantages, a comparatively large number of complaints of the mis-sending and loss of letters have been received during the year under review, and though every care has been taken to prevent mistakes, yet, from the circumstance of the direction on letters being often hastily and illegibly written, and the army, in numerous detached parties, constantly in the Field, without their locality or destination being correctly known to the Post Office, the percentage of mis-sent covers for the troops has unavoidably been great.

I have again to remark the increase in the number of bearing letters; but considering the unsettled state of these Provinces, it is only what might be expected. I need not here repeat the reasons which induce the non-commercial class of natives to send their letters bearing postage.

Taking into consideration the variety of languages in which native letters are generally written, and the very careless and illegible manner in which the directions and the names of the addressees and senders are given, I am of opinion that the proportion disposed of at my office (being about 33 per cent. on the whole number received) is satisfactory.

(True extract)

(Signed) R. H. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office in India.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

No. 1214.

FROM

H. B. RIDDELL, ESQUIRE,

Director General of the Post Office of India,

To

W. GREY, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department,

Dated Simla, the 20th September 1860.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office during the official year, ending on the 30th April 1860. I regret that it has been delayed in consequence of the non-receipt in my office of the reports from the Post Masters General of Bengal and Bombay. The latter part of the report of the Post Master General of Bengal was not received until the 8th instant. I have for purposes of comparison adhered as closely as possible to the arrangements of the reports of the last three years.

PRESIDENCY.	New Post. Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Total.
Bengal	9	2	11
Madras	1	3	4
Bombay	6	1	7
North-Western Provinces.....	1	3	4
Total	17	9	26

2. Few new post offices and letter boxes have been opened during the year. The table in the margin shows the number opened in each Presidency—the total number is only 26. I trust that the extension of the department will proceed more rapidly this year.

3. The following statement shows the strength of the staff of officers and other employes of the postal department in each Presidency, on the 30th April 1860.

Designation.	Bengal Number.	Madras Number.	Bombay Number.	North-Western Provinces Number.	Total.
Director General of the Post Office	0	0	0	0	1
Post Master General	1	1	1	1	4
Inspecting Post Masters	10	10	11	15	46
Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters	181	141	165	260	747
Clerks (English)	327	167	180	391	1,113
Ditto (Vernacular)	32	16			
Post men and other servants of the Post Office	684	571	567	652	2,474
Road Establishment, consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Mutsuddies, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen and others.	4,004	6,865	3,249	8,758	22,876
Bullock Train Guards	179	0	0	231	410
Total	5,418	7,771	4,173	10,308	27,671

4. The total number of miles of mail road in India is 39,338. The tables subjoined show the distance over which the mails are carried by Railway mail cart, horseback, by runners or by boats; and the average cost per mile of each kind of carriage.

Presidency.	Railway.	Mail Cart and Horse-back.	Runner and Boats.	Total.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Bengal	175	411	9,585	10,171
Madras	122¾	777	6,667	7,566¾
Bombay	287¾	2,474½	*6,715	9,477¼
North-Western Provinces	126	2,199	9,798	12,123
Total	711½	5,861½	32,765	39,338

	Foot Lines.	Horse Lines.	Mail Cart. Lines.	Boats.
	Average cost per mile.	Average cost per mile.	Average cost per mile.	Average cost per mile.
Bengal	1 13 1	0 0 0	17 6 9	0 0 0
Madras	2 11 0	0 0 0	18 7 4	0 0 0
Bombay	2 3 10	14 11 10	26 11 1	11 6 9
North-Western Provinces	1 8 7	12 1 7	16 3 10	0 0 0
Total	2 1 1½	13 6 8½	19 11 3	11 6 9

* 496 by steamer.

5. It will be observed that the cost of the conveyance of the mails by mail cart has increased in Bombay from Rupees 20-8-9 to 26-11-1. It has been found necessary to increase the sum paid for the mail horses hired by the department; and also as the weight of the English mail has increased, the establishment on the main lines, from Bombay to Calcutta and Bombay to Agra, has been largely increased. It has also been necessary in many places to raise the wages heretofore paid to runners.

6. I am sorry to find that the correspondence of the country has been less during the year under review than in the preceding year 1858-59. The falling off is in the territories under the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces—the supposed cause is the reduction in the number of troops and the absence of any commercial activity. The annexed table shows that the number of articles passing through the Post Office in the North-Western Provinces is about one million less than was the case last year. The increase in other Presidencies reduces the falling off to about half a million.

As the collections have increased considerably, I have made enquiry into the correctness of the returns of letters.

Presidency.	One year prior to the introduction of the ½ anna postage in 1854-55.	1854-55.	1855-66.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Bengal ...	4,607,316	5,890,380	6,816,144	7,538,496	8,423,448	9,300,504	9,564,960
Madras ...	3,954,564	5,466,672	5,707,464	7,129,044	7,773,720	8,707,260	8,384,151
Bombay ..	3,511,056	6,304,260	7,101,768	8,709,828	11,607,168	15,145,272	15,177,816
North-Western Provinces ..	7,009,740	11,136,288	12,676,584	13,883,052	14,503,644	18,424,068	17,367,072
Total ..	19,082,676	28,797,600	32,301,960	37,260,420	42,307,980	51,577,104	50,493,999

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
1854	4,547,868	7,625,004	12,172,872
1855-56	15,948,888	7,580,400	23,529,288
1856-57	16,873,620	10,042,452	26,916,072
1858-59	21,804,672	14,632,044	36,436,716
1859-60	19,788,708	14,099,916	33,888,624

7. The table given above exhibits the number of all articles passing through the Post Office. The table in the margin shows the number of chargeable covers received in the year previous to the reduction of postage and several following years.

8. The proportion of unpaid to paid letters is very nearly the same as last year. The subjoined table shows the number of paid and unpaid letters received for delivery in each Presidency in one month of the years 1856-57 to 1859-60. The proportion is shown in the margin—it will be seen that the practice of sending unpaid letters is still most prevalent in the North-Western Provinces.

Presidency.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Bengal	39 per cent.	40 per cent.	41½ per cent.	43¼ per cent.
Madras	25½ „	26½ „	28 „	26 „
Bombay	26 „	30 „	32½ „	33 „
North-Western Provinces ...	48¼ „	49¼ „	50 „	53 „

Presidency.	One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.			One Month in 1857-58.			One Month in 1858-59.			One Month in 1859-60.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.
Bengal ...	259,849	139,816	399,665	277,580	177,608	455,188	301,116	200,214	501,330	326,765	232,136	558,901	300,322	229,518	529,840
Madras ...	273,840	73,394	347,234	315,542	107,442	422,984	337,102	122,158	459,260	375,665	146,973	522,638	348,135	127,145	475,280
Bombay ...	336,397	78,605	415,002	362,675	128,411	491,086	465,845	200,492	666,337	556,784	268,256	825,040	504,002	251,741	755,743
N. W. P. ...	458,988	339,885	798,873	450,338	423,410	873,748	422,853	411,901	834,754	557,842	571,972	1,129,814	496,600	566,589	1,063,189
Total ...	1,329,074	631,700	1,960,774	1,406,135	836,871	2,243,006	1,526,916	934,765	2,461,681	1,817,056	1,219,337	3,036,393	1,649,059	1,174,993	2,824,052
Estimate for one year ...	15,948,888	7,580,400	23,529,288	16,873,620	10,042,452	26,916,072	18,322,992	11,217,180	29,540,172	21,804,672	14,632,044	36,436,716	19,788,708	14,099,916	33,888,624

9. The number of chargeable newspapers has diminished considerably. This result is caused by the reduction in the number of European troops in the country, and by the increased charge on newspapers received from England *viâ* Southampton. The marginal table shows the numbers received in the years before the introduction of the anna postage, and in subsequent years.

Year.	Paid and Unpaid Newspapers.
1854 ..	1,516,644
1855-56 ..	2,921,424
1856-57 ..	3,455,808
1858-59 ..	6,023,976
1859-60 ..	4,883,976

10. From the subjoined table it will be seen that the official correspondence of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces has decreased, but that in Bengal and Madras it has continued to increase; but, on the whole, the number of official letters is nearly half a million less than were written in 1858-59, though the postage chargeable on the service letters in 1859-60 amounts to Rupees 27,47,012-11-0 or Rupees 2,21,823-9-0 more than in 1858-59.

Presidency.	One month in 1849-50.	One month prior to the introduction of the half anna postage in 1854-55.	One month in 1854-55.	One month in 1855-56.	One month in 1856-5.7	One month in 1857-58.	One month in 1858-59.	One month in 1859-60.
Bengal ...	72,888	87,972	88,858	94,680	88,062	91,077	101,458	110,731
Madras ...	73,106	73,474	68,423	78,327	108,779	106,223	118,076	121,246
Bombay ..	64,041	96,529	106,833	128,837	162,142	199,796	265,347	203,779
N. W. P. ...	147,770	165,767	152,242	168,116	188,661	227,551	249,580	246,155
Total ...	357,805	423,742	416,356	469,960	547,638	624,647	734,461	681,911
Estimate for one year ...	4,293,660	5,084,904	4,996,272	5,639,520	6,571,656	7,495,764	8,813,532	8,182,932

11. As I shall shortly submit a full report on the present system of franking, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the increase in the official correspondence of Bengal and Madras. Before the next report is due, I trust that the system will have been altered, and a check put upon the inordinate quantity of paper sent through the Post Office.

12. The number of private parcels transmitted through the Post Office in the month of April 1860 is considerably less than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The subjoined table gives the particulars for each Presidency for the years from 1854:—

Presidency.	August 1854.		April 1855.		April 1856.		April 1857.		April 1858.		April 1859.		April 1860.	
	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.
Bengal	6,510	3,045	6,150	4,603	6,373	4,173	5,878	4,109	5,963	7,547	7,058	7,506	6,532	6,798
Madras	3,787	1,200	4,878	1,393	4,983	1,975	5,121	2,120	4,778	2,180	5,658	2,177	4,840	2,043
Bombay	2,597	769	3,519	2,037	3,774	3,035	4,183	3,884	5,082	3,767	5,781	3,901	4,528	4,283
North-Western Provinces	3,947	2,840	10,029	5,421	9,793	5,673	9,529	6,203	9,728	5,393	14,509	5,516	11,915	6,067
Total ..	16,841	7,854	24,576	14,054	24,923	14,856	24,711	16,316	25,551	18,887	33,006	19,100	27,815	19,191

The same causes which appear to have limited the correspondence have affected the despatch of parcels through the Post Office.

13. The number of book packets conveyed by post has, on the whole, increased; but as exhibited in the subjoined table, the increase is only in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces—there is a falling off in Madras and Bengal.

Presidency.	One Month in 1854-55.			One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.			One Month in 1857-58.			One Month in 1858-59.			One Month in 1859-60		
	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.
Bengal	2,306	385	2,691	2,943	606	3,549	2,359	593	3,952	3,392	414	3,806	4,401	1,594	5,995	4,106	1,525	5,631
Madras	1,800	463	2,272	2,393	710	3,103	2,746	817	3,563	3,196	1,187	4,382	3,146	1,075	4,221	Not shown separately.		8,492
Bombay	675	627	1,302	1,178	595	1,768	1,587	526	2,113	1,543	757	2,300	2,228	1,050	3,278	2,959	1,678	4,637
North-Western Provinces	3,365	1,497	4,862	4,616	1,356	5,972	3,984	875	4,859	3,226	1,051	4,277	4,945	1,829	6,774	6,472	2,151	8,23
Total ..	8,155	2,972	11,127	11,125	3,267	14,392	11,676	2,811	14,487	11,356	3,409	14,765	14,720	5,548	20,268	13,537	5,354	22,388
Estimate for one year ..	97,860	35,664	133,524	133,500	39,204	172,704	140,112	33,732	173,844	136,272	40,908	177,180	176,640	66,578	243,216	162,444	64,248	208,596

14. The number of letters specially registered in the year under review has been larger than in any previous year. Letters can now be registered to many countries

and places to which it was formerly impossible to send a registered letter. This accommodation will, I have little doubt, be largely taken advantage of.

Presidency.	April 1855.	April 1856.	April 1857.	April 1858.	April 1859.	April 1860.
Bengal	6,505	10,271	12,058	12,055	13,977	17,444
Madras	3,994	5,470	5,931	7,951	9,265	9,076
Bombay	2,052	3,054	4,188	6,074	7,358	9,240
North-Western Provinces	6,120	9,114	9,177	9,162	10,502	11,442
Total	18,671	27,909	31,354	35,242	41,102	47,202
Estimate for one year	224,052	334,908	376,248	422,904	493,224	566,424

The proportion of registered letters to the whole correspondence is rather more than 1 per cent.

15. The usefulness of the district post continues to increase, notwithstanding the irregularity and delay which so materially affect its efficiency. The following table shows the number of covers sent for delivery through the district post during the year 1859-60:—

Presidency.	1855-56.		1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.
	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service letters and Newspapers; and paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.
Bengal	345,931	38,498	390,108	56,316	399,984	53,321	505,212	42,748	534,540
Madras	648,324	317,217	832,068	442,152	921,684	518,225	969,864	518,225	1,569,128
Bombay	601,896	148,929	no return.		no return.		no return.		1,151,368
North-Western Provinces	590,010	151,132	1,008,720	283,038	698,484	*110,047	905,822	232,402	1,672,625
Total ..	2,186,161	655,776	2,230,896	781,506	2,020,152	681,593	2,380,898	793,377	4,927,661

It will be observed that in the Bombay Presidency the number of covers passing through the district post office has more than doubled since 1855-56, the date of the last return received. The results in the North-Western Provinces and Madras are also satisfactory. In Bengal the number of covers distributed through the district post office is not quite 5½ lakhs, while in Bombay the number exceeds 11½ lakhs. The general absence of any think like an organized district post in Bengal will sufficiently account for the difference of the results in the other Presidencies.

16. There is still very great room for improvement in every part of India, and considerable outlay must be incurred in the first instance; but I have no doubt whatever that it would be very soon repaid with interest. I hope that I may be able this year to bring forward measures of improvement for some Districts of Bengal where improvement is most urgently required.

* In the Punjaub only.

17. The total number of letters received as unclaimed in the dead letter offices of the several Presidencies, during the year under review, is shown in margin. The total is large, but as shown in the subjoined table, a considerable proportion have been delivered, the remainder continue in the dead letter office.

Bengal ...	207,869
Madras ...	123,642
Bombay ...	122,320
N. W. P. ...	230,088
Total ...	683,919

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N. W. P.	
	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.
The number of unclaimed *paid* letters returned to senders	22,212	47·63	21,153	90·02	13,756	77·72	11,926	59·45
Ditto that cannot be disposed of	24,414	52·36	2,344	9·97	3,943	22·27	8,134	40·54
Total	46,626	99·99	23,497	99·99	17,699	99·99	20,060	99·99
The number of unclaimed *bearing* letters returned to senders	46,826	41·61	66,785	91·43	46,161	66·1	22,957	19·52
Ditto that cannot be disposed of	65,703	58·38	6,259	8·56	23,767	33·98	94,638	80·47
Total	42,529	99·99	73,044	99·99	69,928	99·99	47,595	99·99
The number of refused *paid* letters returned to senders	396	32·61	6	0·72	136	78·61	224	62·39
Ditto that cannot be disposed of	818	67·38	826	99·27	37	21·38	135	37·60
Total	1,214	99·99	832	99·99	173	99·99	359	99·99
The number of refused *bearing* letters returned to senders	14,587	30·70	25,688	97·78	26,711	77·37	38,109	41·38
Ditto that cannot be disposed of.....	32,913	69·29	581	2·21	7,809	22·62	53,965	58·61
Total	47,500	99·99	26,269	99·99	34,520	99·99	92,074	99·99

18. The total number disposed in each Presidency is shown in margin. I do not attempt any comparison with the statements of the previous years, as I do not clearly understand the principle on which the tables for one month have been prepared, and it is, I think, evident that the transactions of one month will not correctly represent the working of the office for a year.

Bengal ...	84,021
Madras ...	113,632
Bombay ...	86,764
N. W. P. ...	73,216
Total ...	357,633

COMPLAINTS MADE BY THE PUBLIC.

19. The total number of complaints of various kinds recorded by the several Post Masters General are, as shown in margin, 1,696. The complaints recorded by the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces are very much fewer than the number in other Presidencies—this is probably owing to the fact of there being no place such as Bombay or Calcutta within his circle.

Bengal ..	742
Madras ..	363
N. W. P. ..	115
Bombay ..	476
Total ..	1,696

20. The complaints consist almost exclusively of enquiries regarding missing or mis-sent letters, and complaints of over-charge and delays in delivery. A very large proportion are groundless, or have, on enquiry, been found not to be the result of any fault on the part of the Post Office. From the Post Master General's reports it would appear that in 762 cases no blame was attributable to the Post Office.

Bengal ..	396
Madras ..	158
N. W. P. ..	53
Bombay ..	155
Total ..	762

21. The Post Master General of Bengal having detailed some of the cases of groundless complaint at greater length than the other Post Masters General, I extract a few as samples of mistakes, which not unfrequently bring undeserved blame upon the Post Office.

"In December last Mr. R. Duval, of Aurungatta, complained that a half bank note "for 100 Rupees had been abstracted from a letter posted at Ranaghat, to the address "of Mrs. Saunders, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta. Several preliminary enquiries "were made, but to no effect, when Mrs. Duval wrote to say that her husband had, by "mistake, enclosed the note in a letter to his mother in England.

"In March last Mr. W. Cockburn, of Raneegunge, complained that a letter posted "by him to the address of Mrs. Biddle, Calcutta, containing halves of two bank of Bengal "notes for 100 Rupees each, had not reached her. Before institution of enquiries, "however, Mr. Cockburn intimated that the letter had been discovered in his dâk "book."

"The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab complained to the Post Master "of Lahore of delay in the receipt (on 1st October) of a case containing plants, and "having reference to a Government Despatch of the 1st April. On enquiry at the "Public Works Department in Calcutta, it was found that the case was delayed at that "office, and not despatched till the 16th September.

"A parcel containing an Atlas, which appeared in the sequel to have been duly "delivered at Colonel Yule's office, was some how or other not acknowledged. The "absence of an acknowledgment in the letter-carrier's parcel book led to a suspicion of "the actual delivery of the parcel, and the doubt was further strengthened by Colonel "Yule's positively asserting that the parcel had never reached his hands. Under these

" circumstances, the letter carrier was committed to the Police, when he was convicted " and fined by the Magistrate. The Atlas was, however, ultimately traced to the " Public Works Department, Colonel Yule's office.

" An acknowledgment not having been obtained for a parcel to the address of " Mr. W. Anderson, Agent of the Oriental Bank, it was considered necessary to suspend " the Head Inspector and Peon No. 9 of the Calcutta Post Office. Mr. Anderson at " first positively denied having received the parcel, but on enquiry at the Benares Post " Office, it was ascertained that the parcel contained a pass book, which had been " received by Mr. Anderson, and returned to the sender. Colonel Deverile and " Mr. Anderson himself subsequently acknowledged the receipt of the book."

22. If the assurance that their complaints are carefully enquired into should induce the public to bring their grievances, real or fancied, to the notice of the Post Masters General, many irregularities and defects which now escape notice would be corrected. The public press might be of great service, if its conductors would bring forward specific acts of carelessness or neglect which may come to their knowledge. At present, though the Post Office Department and its short-comings is a favorite topic, it very rarely indeed happens that a specific instance is mentioned which could be enquired into or remedied.

23. I have, since my return from England, specially directed my attention to this point, and I believe have enquired into every tangible complaint which I have observed in any newspaper. The number has been extremely small, and in more than one case the complaint has proved to be quite unfounded.

24. In bringing forward the instances quoted above, of unfounded complaints against the Post Office, I am far from wishing to imply that there is not too often good reason for complaint; but I wish to show that in many cases, in which, at first sight, the Post Office appears to have been guilty of dishonesty or neglect, the fault in reality lies with the complainant.

25. In noticing the short-comings of the Post Office Department in India, the public are apt to overlook the special difficulties which the Post Office in this country labors under from the want of efficient agents as sorters and letter-carriers; and I may also say that they equally overlook the points in which the Indian Post Office is far in advance of other countries.

26. The difficulty of obtaining trustworthy letter-carriers was illustrated by a notice which appeared a short time ago as a leading article in a Calcutta daily newspaper. It appears that copies of the paper in question, intended for subscribers at Chandernagore, Serampore, and Barrackpore, are distributed by means of peons employed by the proprietor of the newspaper. The number of papers detained and stolen was so great, as to compel a change in the system of delivery, and the issue of the notice to which I refer. If such difficulties embarrass a private establishment

circulating a comparatively small number of newspapers to a known number of subscribers, it may well be imagined that it is not without difficulty that the Post Office distributes from house to house more than fifty millions of letters.

27. The Indian Post Office is in an advance of the Post Office of the United States of America, and of many of the minor States of Europe, in that there is a free delivery of letters from house to house, whereas in the United States nothing of the kind is attempted, or where provision does exist, it is made the ground of an additional charge. The rate of postage charged for the conveyance of a single letter in India is lower than in any country in the world. The book post rate in India is also lower than in other countries. While the accommodation to the public, which is afforded by the parcel post, is not, I believe, given in any other country.

Presidency.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office servants.		Highway Robbery.	
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	Number of Convictions.	Number of cases in which the offenders have not been traced.
Bengal	25	54	1	5
Madras	17	14	1	7
Bombay	15	16	0	20
N. W. P.	22	5	0	16
Total	79	89	2	48

28. The offences which have been committed against the Post Office in India, during the past year, are shown in the table in margin.

29. The cases of ascertained dishonesty on the part of persons employed under the Post Office Department have been 168 in number, in 79 of which legal convictions have been obtained, while in 89 cases the persons in fault have been punished departmentally.

ARTICLES LOST BY NEGLECT, &c.

30. The number of cases reported in which articles have been lost by accident or neglect, or any fault other than dishonesty, is shown in margin. The Post Master General of Bengal has entered under this head all cases of unsuccessful enquiry respecting unregistered letters, many of which were, in all probability, eventually delivered to their owners. In the other Presidencies only ascertained cases of loss have been entered.

Bengal	146
Madras	13
Bombay	37
N. W. P.	8
Total	204

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

31. The number of highway robberies has, I regret to say, been very numerous—fifty in all. In Bengal one attempt was made to stop and plunder the mail cart, and in five other cases the mails were robbed, and in one case the perpetrators of the robbery were apprehended and punished.

32. In the North-Western Provinces sixteen cases of highway robbery occurred, of which the Post Master General reports as follows:—

"Sixteen cases of highway robberies (*vide* appended list) were reported during "the year; of these four were committed by rebels, eight by highway robbers in the "British Territory, and four by ditto within the jurisdiction of Native States. "Of the eight cases of robberies within British Territory two were committed in "the Goorgaon, and one in the Lucknow District—but on those occasions the mail bags "carried off were recovered. In two out of three cases committed by Afreedies, in the "Kohat or Trans-Indus District, the mails were recovered and the robbers traced, "but not captured; and in one case committed in the Ajmere District nothing was "recovered. Of the banghy despatch plundered between Futtehgurh and Bareilly the "greater portion has lately been recovered. In one case out of the four robberies "committed within Foreign Territories, the mail bags were recovered, but in the "rest of the cases no trace of the robbers or of the articles carried off was found."

33. In Bombay twenty highway robberies occurred, of which seven were perpetrated in British and thirteen in Foreign Territory—the robbers have not been apprehended in any case.

34. In Madras eight highway robberies occurred, six in British and two in Foreign Territory—in one case have the perpetrators been discovered. On one occasion the mail carrier was stopped by a party of drunken men, who were punished by the Dewan of Travancore by a fine of 20 Rupees.

BULLOCK TRAIN.

35. The receipts and disbursements of the bullock train in the North-Western Provinces are shown in margin. The profit during the past year has been very considerable: the surplus of last year (1858-59) was only one lakh and a half; the surplus of this year under review exceeds four lakhs and a half.

Receipts ..	9,44,788 2 9
Disbursements ..	4,75,246 2 4
Surplus ..	4,69,542 0 5

36. I have not included the Bengal bullock train in the above statement, as the accounts are not yet properly adjusted. Until the 31st December 1859, the expenses of the train are chargeable to the Military Department, and of course the receipts ought to be credited to the Military Department. The bullock train accounts for the period, from 1st May to 31st December 1859, ought not to appear in the Post Office accounts. From the 1st of January 1860 the bullock train in Bengal was again taken under the management of the Post Office; and during the four remaining months of the year the operations of the train have been very satisfactory, having yielded a net profit of Rupees 1,54,734-13-6, as shown in margin, instead, therefore, of a deficit being shown, the accounts of the Post Master General of Bengal ought, if

Receipts from 1st January 1860 to April 1860 ..	3,26,969	7	0
Disbursements from Ditto to ditto	1,72,234	9	6
Surplus. ...	1,54,734	13	6

correctly adjusted, to have exhibited a surplus on account of the bullock train of the sum of Rupees 1,54,734-13-6.

37. The disbursments on account of the bullock train in the North-Western Provinces, during the year under review, have been less by Rupees 95,498-13-8 than in the preceding year. When it is considered that, notwithstanding this large reduction in expenditure, the receipts have increased by Rupees 2,25,008-14-10, I think that Government will concur with me in considering that Dr. Paton's management must have been judicious and successful.

38. The decrease in the expenditure is accounted for by a reduction of the strength of the road establishments on the Benares and Allahabad and on the Cawnpore and Lucknow roads, but chiefly by there having been a much smaller expenditure on new wagons and other works in the Allygurh workshop. The cost of new carts manufactured at Allygurh, in 1858-59, amounted to a lakh and eighteen thousand rupees.

39. In Bengal the expenditure on the bullock train has been reduced by Rupees 96,886-5-7; no comparison can be made of the receipts, as no correct accounts appear to have been kept while the train was under the orders of the Quarter-Master General, in the year 1858-59.

STAGING BUNGALOW FUND.

40. The following table exhibits the position of the Staging Bungalow Fund in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, during the years 1858-59 and 1859-60.

Presidencies.	1858-59.		1859-60.		Surplus.	
	Receipts	Disbursements	Receipts	Disbursements	1858-59.	1859-60.
Bengal .. .	21,733 7 10	12,636 2 6	22,101 13 7	17,664 14 10	9,097 5 4	4,436 14 9
North-Western Provinces ..	56,378 3 7	43,359 10 3	72,449 7 8	53,275 8 7	13,018 9 4	19,173 15 1

41. The number of postage labels of each denomination sold in each of the four Presidencies, and the amount realized thereon, during the year 1859-60, is shown in the following table:—

Presidencies.	½-anna Label.	1-anna Label.	2-anna Label.	4-anna Label.	8-anna Label.	¼-anna Envelope.	1-anna Envelope.	½-anna Note paper.	8-pie Label.	Total value.
										Rs. As. P.
Bengal	3,059,284	1,213,616	417,724	530,763	179,273	33,919	25,763	43,238	0	4,51,159 9 8
Madras	4,746,840	518,244	191,632	263,623	32,816	30,784	9,840	27,584	2,616	2,90,502 8 0
Bombay	5,020,752	657,323	203,881	343,000	83,940	41,241	12,389	20,543	0	3,54,671 4 9
North-Western Provinces ..	4,949,543	957,821	202,150	348,283	27,528	109 680	45,107	98,387	72	3,52,711 6 1
Total ..	17,776,419	3,347,004	1,015,387	1,485,669	323,557	221,624	93,590	1,89,752	2,088	14,49,044 12 1

The sales in the previous year amounted to Rupees 11,98,880-14-6, the increase in the value of stamps sold amounts therefore to Rupees 2,50,163-13-7, excluding 8 pie labels—the total number of labels sold, as shown in margin, exceeded the number sold in the previous year by rather more than two millions: the number of stamped envelops and stamped sheets of note paper sold in 1859-60 was considerably less than in 1858-59—the numbers are given in margin. I am unable to explain this decrease, or the general increase in the sales of stamps, coupled with a decrease in the number of paid letters posted.

1858-59 ..	21,451,071
1859-60 ..	23,948,036.
Increase ..	2,496,965

1858-59 ..	756,835
1859-60 ..	504,966
Decrease ..	251,869

42. The Financial results of the operations of the Post Office during the past official year are very satisfactory. The Post Office yields for the year a clear surplus revenue of Rupees 20,70,109-13-2, as shown in margin. Of the sum of Rupees 65,82,903-4-4, which forms the total of the receipts of the department, Rupees 27,47,012-11-0 are due from various public offices for letters sent under franks, without actual payment of postage.

Total Rupees ...	65,82,903 4 4
„ Disbursements...	45,12,793 7 2
Surplus Rupees ...	20,70,109 13 2

43. The following statement shows the amount of postage on official correspondence, which has passed through the Post Offices in India, during the year 1858-59 and 1859-60.

PRESIDENCIES.	Official Postage.	
	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	4,69,444 7 6	4,53,772 2 6
Pegu	68,235 6 6	65,746 6 0
Eastern Settlement	3,118 4 4	4,396 3 0
Madras	4,24,655 9 0	4,90,063 2 0
Bombay	7,54,906 10 0	8,60,191 5 0
North-Western Provinces	8,04,828 12 8	8,72,843 8 6
Total	25,25,189 2 0	27,47,012 11 0

under each head, and includes official postage. The subsequent statements and remarks exclude all considerations of official

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Collections of the year 1859-60 *under each head.*

	Postage.									
	Express Postage.	Late Letter Fees.	Total Cash Collections.	Sale Proceeds on Postage Stamps.	Registration Fees.	Total Postage.	Bullock Train.		Mail Cart and Passenger Van Dák.	Fine.
1 6	0 0 0	102 2 3	2,57,311 14 7	3,74,075 10 3	343 3 0	6,31,730 11 10	1,49,408 0 0		11,846 1 6	6,372
3 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	10,209 8 0	22,969 8 6	6 4 0	33,185 4 6	0 0 0		0 0 0	40
0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	34,819 11 7	54,114 6 6	12 12 0	88,946 14 1	0 0 0		0 0 0	17
12 9	1,866 0 6	0 0 0	1,85,608 15 3	2,90,502 8 0	0 0 0	4,76,111 7 3	0 0 0		3,343 5 5	4,386
2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,32,476 15 11	3,54,671 4 9	10 5 0	5,87,158 9 8	0 0 0		2,073 1 6	2,522
1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	5,17,214 1 5	3,52,711 6 1	0 0 0	8,69,925 7 6	9,44,788 2 9		1,32,198 8 4	7,054
5 0	1,866 0 6	102 10 3	12,37,641 2 9	14,49,044 12 1	372 8 0	26,87,058 6 10	10,94,196 2 9		1,49,461 0 9	20,393

1859-60 ..	67,67,647	11 6
1858-59 ..	60,13,678	2 6
Increase ..	7,53,969	9 0

45. The gross receipts, including official postage, have increased as shown in margin.

46. The following table shows the increase and decrease under each chief head of account:—

	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total Postage	24,83,861 14 4	26,87,058 6 10	2,03,196 8 6	0 0 0
Bullock Train	7,54,281 1 0	10,94,196 2 9	3,39,915 1 9	0 0 0
Mail Cart and Passenger Van Dâk	1,16,110 5 7	1,49,461 0 9	33,350 11 2	0 0 0
Fine	35,846 15 3	20,393 4 6	0 0 0	15,453 10 9
Saving	42,933 4 4	53,529 3 7	10,595 15 3	0 0 0
Miscellaneous	55,455 8 0	15,996 14 1	0 0 0	39,458 9 11
Total Cash Receipts	34,88,489 0 6	40,20,635 0 6	5,87,058 4 8	54,912 4 8
Official Postage	25,25,189 2 0	27,47,012 11 0	2,21,823 9 0	0 0 0
Total	60,13,678 2 6	67,67,647 11 6	8,08,881 13 8	54,912 4 8

47. From the following statement, showing the postage collections of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies, for the year 1859-60, contrasted with those of the year 1853-54, it will be seen that the postage collections on private letters and parcels now considerably exceed those of 1853 :—

STATEMENT showing the Postage Collections of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies for the year 1859-60, *contrasted with those of the year* 1853-54.

Presidencies.	1853-54.			1859-60.			
	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Total.	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	Total.
Bengal ..	4,08,577 8 3	46,125 12 9	4,54,703 5 6	2,41,399 3 5	60,839 4 6	4,51,159 9 3	7,53,398 1 2
Madras ..	3,13,881 2 10	42,195 12 0	3,56,076 14 10	1,34,406 2 0	49,336 12 9	2,90,502 8 0	4,74,245 6 9
Bombay ..	2,84,059 6 6	32,435 4 10	3,16,494 11 4	1,75,382 13 3	57,094 2 3	3,54,671 4 9	5,87,148 4 8
North-Western Provinces ..	7,31,224 14 10	1,34,370 4 11	8,65,595 3 9	3,57,517 15 11	1,59,696 1 6	3,52,711 6 1	8,69,925 7 6
Total ..	17,37,743 0 5	2,55,127 2 6	19,92,870 2 11	9,08,706 3 0	3,26,966 5 0	14,49,044 12 1	26,84,717 4 1

In the North-Western Provinces, as well as in the other Presidencies, the collections of postage now exceed the collections of the year previous to the reduction in the rates of postage. The collections of postage in the North-Western Provinces, during the year under review, have been rather more than one lakh, or about 14 per cent. than those of the previous year. In the other Presidencies the collections have also increased, but not in the same ratio.

STATEMENT showing the Gross Receipts of the Post Offices in India, during the past two official years, including those of the Bullock Train in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

Presidencies.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.
Bengal	7,67,858 11 0	9,41,214 11 0	1,73,356 0 0
Madras	4,72,560 3 4	4,85,879 10 5	13,319 7 1
Bombay	5,94,124 12 10	6,07,260 0 11	13,135 4 1
North-Western Provinces	16,53,945 5 4	19,86,280 10 2	3,32,335 4 10
Total	34,88,489 0 6	40,20,635 0 6	5,32,146 0 0
Official Postage	25,25,189 2 0	27,47,012 11 0	2,21,823 9 0
Total	60,13,678 2 6	67,67,647 11 6	7,53,969 9 0

48. The disbursement of the Post Office in India, during the year under review, and the previous year, is given in the following statement; there has been a decrease in expenditure under every head, but bullock train, mail cart, and road establishment. The bullock train increase requires no remark, the increased cost of mail cart is caused by the higher rates now paid for mail horses, and the increase of establishments on several important lines, as between Agra and Bombay, Calcutta and Benares, Bombay and Nagpore, and Nagpore and Bombay.

Head of Charges.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries and Establishments	14,45,561 7 2	12,34,379 1 7	0 0 0	2,11,182 5 7
Road Establishment	8,42,073 1 4	9,89,348 4 0	1,47,275 2 8	0 0 0
Contingent Charges	6,99,145 7 0	5,10,023 3 11	0 0 0	1,89,122 3 1
Bullock Train	5,74,990 1 1	6,05,385 5 4	30,395 4 3	0 0 0
Mail Cart	8,12,383 8 2	10,34,492 10 8	2,22,109 2 6	0 0 0
Bounty Money	3,989 5 0	2,808 11 0	0 0 0	1,180 10 0
Banghy Charges	1,17,712 0 1	74,416 11 11	0 0 0	43,295 4 2
Pensions	20,249 11 10	20,035 1 10	0 0 0	214 10 0
Repairs of Building...	4,932 4 7	6,753 6 0	1,821 1 5	0 0 0
Miscellaneous	40,484 3 0	27,650 14 11	0 0 0	12,833 4 1
Conveyance of Mails	0 0 0	7,500 0 0	7,500 0 0	0 0 0
Difference of Inefficient Balance ...	3,30,078 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,30,078 10 0
Total ...	42,31,442 7 3	45,12,793 7 2	4,09,100 10 10	1,27,749 10 11

49. The following statement shows the gross disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies, during the year 1858-59 and 1859-60.

Presidencies.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.
Bengal	6,72,745 6 6	8,46,113 2 4	1,73,367 11 10
Madras	6,92,969 7 4	7,46,227 14 0	53,258 6 8
Bombay	11,93,594 10 4	12,13,637 12 3	20,043 1 11
North-Western Provinces	16,50,263 4 7	16,78,200 13 10	27,937 9 3
Director General of the Post Office	21,869 10 6	28,613 12 9	6,744 2 3
Total ...	42,31,442 7 3	45,12,793 7 2	2,81,350 15 11

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. B. RIDDELL,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDICES

TO THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

APPENDIX No. I.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts, exclusive of Official Postage, in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.

Head of Receipt.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postage on Letters.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	2,23,179 13 10	1,98,891 10 10	0 0 0	24,288 3 0
Pegu	8,256 10 9	7,724 13 0	0 0 0	531 13 9
Eastern Settlement	45,381 2 1	34,782 11 7	0 0 0	10,598 6 6
Madras	1,35,637 11 3	1,34,406 2 0	0 0 0	1,231 9 3
Bombay	1,59,946 11 8	1,75,382 13 8	15,436 2 0	0 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	3,16,729 9 10	3,57,517 15 11	40,788 6 1	0 0 0
Total ...	8,89,131 11 5	9,08,706 3 0	56,224 8 1	36,650 0 6
Postage on Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	63,119 14 4	58,318 1 6	0 0 0	4,801 12 10
Pegu	2,710 9 0	2,484 3 0	0 0 0	226 6 0
Eastern Settlement ...	118 4 8	37 0 0	0 0 0	81 4 8
Madras	54,885 1 0	49,336 12 9	0 0 0	5,548 4 3
Bombay	51,218 14 10	57,094 2 3	5,875 3 5	0 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	1,64,799 4 10	1,59,696 1 6	0 0 0	5,103 3 4
Total ...	3,36,852 0 8	3,26,966 5 0	5,875 3 5	15,760 15 1
Express Postage.				
Madras	2,550 4 0	1,866 0 6	0 0 0	684 3 6
Total ...	2,550 4 0	1,866 0 6	0 0 0	684 3 6
Late Letter Fees.				
Bengal	0 0 0	102 2 3	102 2 3	0 0 0
Pegu	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 0 0
Total ...	0 0 0	102 10 3	102 10 3	0 0 0
Registration Fees.				
Bengal	0 0 0	343 3 0	343 3 0	0 0 0
Pegu	0 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	0 0 0
Eastern Settlement	0 0 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	0 0 0
Madras	16,558 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16,558 7 0
Bombay	15,876 4 0	10 5 0	0 0 0	15,865 15 0
North-Western Provinces ...	24,012 4 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	24,012 4 9
Total ...	56,446 15 9	372 8 0	362 3 0	56,436 10 9
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	34,501 13 1	1,49,408 0 0	1,14,906 2 11	0 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	7,19,779 3 11	9,44,788 2 9	2,25,008 14 10	0 0 0
Total ...	7,54,281 1 0	10,94,196 2 9	3,39,915 1 9	0 0 0
Mail Cart.				
Bengal	5,610 9 0	11,846 1 6	6,235 8 6	0 0 0
Madras	1,660 1 6	3,343 5 5	1,683 3 11	0 0 0
Bombay	0 0 0	2,073 1 6	2,073 1 6	0 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	62,591 12 11	72,241 15 1	9,650 2 2	0 0 0
Total ...	69,862 7 5	89,504 7 6	19,642 0 1	0 0 0

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts, exclusive of Official Postage, in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.—*(Continued.)*

Head of Receipt.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger Van Dak.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Madras	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bombay	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	46,247 14 2	59,956 9 3	13,708 11 1	0 0 0
Total ...	46,247 14 2	59,956 9 3	13,708 11 1	0 0 0
Fines and Savings.				
Bengal	0 0 0	15,730 10 6	15,730 10 6	0 0 0
Pegu	0 0 0	907 11 11	907 11 11	0 0 0
Eastern Settlement	0 0 0	17 12 0	17 12 0	0 0 0
Madras	8,035 13 7	6,424 13 9	0 0 0	1,610 15 10
Bombay	34,916 14 6	12,588 4 9	0 0 0	22,328 9 9
North-Western Provinces ...	35,827 7 6	38,253 3 2	2,425 11 8	0 0 0
Total ...	78,780 3 7	73,922 8 1	19,081 14 1	23,939 9 7
Bengal	3,26,412 2 3	4,34,639 13 7	1,37,317 11 2	29,089 15 10
Pegu	10,967 3 9	11,123 7 11	914 7 11	758 3 9
Eastern Settlement	45,499 6 9	34,850 3 7	30 8 0	10,679 11 2
Madras	2,19,327 6 4	1,95,377 2 5	1,683 3 11	25,633 7 10
Bombay	2,61,958 13 0	2,47,148 11 2	23,384 6 11	38,194 8 9
North-Western Provinces ...	13,69,987 9 11	16,32,453 15 8	2,91,581 13 10	29,115 8 1
Total ...	22,34,152 10 0	25,55,593 6 4	4,54,912 3 9	1,33,471 7 5
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	25,765 11 1	9,226 14 9	0 0 0	16,538 12 4
Pegu	4,081 13 0	214 9 11	0 0 0	3,867 3 1
Eastern Settlement	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 0
Bombay	24,654 3 7	5,440 1 0	0 0 0	19,214 2 7
North-Western Provinces ...	951 12 4	1,115 4 5	163 8 1	0 0 0
Total ...	55,455 8 0	15,996 14 1	163 8 1	39,622 2 0
Total.				
Bengal	3,52,177 13 4	4,43,866 12 4	1,37,317 11 2	45,628 12 2
Pegu	15,049 0 9	11,338 1 10	914 7 11	4,625 6 10
Eastern Settlement	45,501 6 9	34,850 3 7	30 8 0	10,681 11 2
Madras	2,19,327 6 4	1,95,377 2 5	1,683 3 11	25,633 7 10
Bombay	2,86,613 0 7	2,52,588 12 2	23,384 6 11	57,408 11 4
North-Western Provinces ...	13,70,939 6 3	16,33,569 4 1	2,91,745 5 11	29,115 8 1
Total ...	22,89,608 2 0	25,71,590 4 5	4,55,075 11 10	1,73,093 9 5
Sale of Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	3,25,679 3 8	3,74,075 10 3	48,396 6 7	0 0 0
Pegu	23,190 11 6	22,969 8 6	0 0 0	221 3 0
Eastern Settlement.	6,260 7 0	54,114 6 6	47,853 15 6	0 0 0
Madras	2,53,232 13 0	2,90,502 8 0	37,269 11 0	0 0 0
Bombay	3,07,511 12 3	3,54,671 4 9	47,159 8 6	0 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	2,83,005 15 1	3,52,711 6 1	69,705 7 0	0 0 0
Total ...	11,98,880 14 6	14,49,044 12 1	2,50,385 0 7	221 3 0

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts, exclusive of Official Postage, in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.—*(Concluded.)*

Head of Receipt.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal (Sale of Stamps and Cash Rcts.)	6,77,857 1 0	8,17,942 6 7	1,85,714 1 9	45,628 12 2
Pegu, Ditto ...	38,239 12 3	34,307 10 4	914 7 11	4,846 9 10
Eastern Settlement, Ditto ...	51,761 13 9	88,964 10 1	47,884 7 6	10,681 11 2
Madras, Ditto ...	4,72,560 3 4	4,85,879 10 5	38,952 14 11	25,633 7 10
Bombay, Ditto ...	5,94,124 12 10	6,07,260 0 11	70,543 15 5	57,408 11 4
North-Western Provinces, Ditto ...	16,53,945 5 4	19,86,280 10 2	3,61,450 12 11	29,115 8 1
Grand Total ...	34,88,489 0 6	40,20,635 0 6	7,05,460 12 5	1,73,314 12 5

E. E.

H. B. RIDDELL,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1860.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.

Head of Charges.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	13,146 12 4	1,07,799 14 4	94,653 2 0	0 0 0
Pegu	0 0 0	14,638 12 4	14,638 12 4	0 0 0
Eastern Settlement	8,525 7 11	4,056 9 3	0 0 0	4,468 14 8
Madras	1,14,056 1 4	1,16,609 11 11	2,553 10 7	0 0 0
Bombay	58,740 1 10	1,07,310 4 1	48,570 2 3	0 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	4,50,246 12 4	5,10,554 9 6	60,307 13 2	0 0 0
Director General	10,618 4 5	21,461 1 9	10,842 13 4	0 0 0
Total ...	6,55,333 8 2	8,82,430 15 2	2,31,566 5 8	4,468 14 8
Establishment.				
Bengal	4,51,626 9 2	98,834 10 0	0 0 0	3,52,791 15 2
Pegu	61,452 0 10	22,768 13 6	0 0 0	38,683 3 4
Eastern Settlement	0 0 0	5,261 8 6	5,261 8 6	0 0 0
Madras	90,788 11 2	1,02,766 0 5	11,977 5 3	0 0 0
Bombay	1,82,645 7 4	1,18,609 11 4	0 0 0	64,035 12 0
North-Western Provinces ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Director General	3,715 2 6	3,707 6 8	0 0 0	7 11 10
Total ...	7,90,227 15 0	3,51,948 2 5	17,238 13 9	4,55,518 10 4

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.—*(Continued.)*

Head of Charges.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Road Establishment.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	0 0 0	2,06,164 12 10	2,06,164 12 10	0 0 0
Pegu	0 0 0	24,879 8 10	24,879 8 10	0 0 0
Eastern Settlement	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Madras	3,26,707 12 0	2,48,146 9 10	21,438 13 10	0 0 0
Bombay	5,15,365 5 4	4,10,157 4 6	0 0 0	1,05,208 0 10
Total ...	8,42,073 1 4	9,89,348 4 0	2,52,483 3 6	1,05,208 0 10
Contingent Charges.				
Bengal	1,62,932 15 0	65,049 5 0	0 0 0	97,883 10 0
Pegu	4,340 4 6	8,251 2 8	3,910 14 2	0 0 0
Eastern Settlement	2,544 12 11	1,809 9 2	0 0 0	735 3 9
Madras	1,02,346 8 9	83,713 0 4	0 0 0	18,633 8 5
Bombay	3,03,605 1 7	2,56,608 15 6	0 0 0	46,996 2 1
North-Western Provinces ...	1,15,839 8 8	91,145 14 11	0 0 0	24,693 9 9
Director General	7,536 3 7	3,445 4 4	0 0 0	4,090 15 3
Total ...	6,99,145 7 0	5,10,023 3 11	3,910 14 2	1,93,033 1 3
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	4,245 0 5	1,30,139 3 0	1,25,894 2 7	0 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	5,70,745 0 8	4,75,246 2 4	0 0 0	95,498 14 4
Total ...	5,74,990 1 1	6,05,385 5 4	1,25,894 2 7	95,498 14 4
Mail Cart.				
Bengal	0 0 0	1,18,839 5 9	1,18,839 5 9	0 0 0
Madras	11,558 8 0	24,396 6 6	12,837 14 6	0 0 0
Bombay	2,92,043 1 3	3,16,453 14 1	24,410 12 10	0 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...	5,08,781 14 11	5,74,803 0 4	66,021 1 5	0 0 0
Total ...	8,12,383 8 2	10,34,492 10 8	2,22,109 2 6	0 0 0
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	1,221 13 0	1,314 7 0	92 10 0	0 0 0
Pegu	752 1 0	70 9 0	0 0 0	681 8 0
Eastern Settlement	397 14 0	510 3 0	112 5 0	0 0 0
Madras	1,058 13 0	740 10 0	0 0 0	318 3 0
Bombay	558 12 0	172 14 0	0 0 0	385 14 0
Total ...	3,989 5 0	2,808 11 0	204 15 0	1,385 9 0
Total.				
Bengal	6,33,173 1 11	7,28,141 9 11	5,45,644 1 2	4,50,675 9 2
Pegu	66,544 6 4	70,608 14 4	43,429 3 4	39,364 11 4
Eastern Settlement	11,468 2 10	11,637 13 11	5,373 13 6	5,204 2 5
Madras	6,46,516 6 3	6,76,372 7 0	48,807 12 2	18,951 11 5
Bombay	13,52,957 13 4	12,09,312 15 6	72,980 15 1	2,16,625 12 11
North-Western Provinces ...	16,45,613 4 7	16,51,749 11 1	1,26,328 14 7	1,20,192 8 1
Director General	21,869 10 6	28,613 12 9	10,842 13 4	4,098 11 1
Total ...	43,78,142 13 9	43,76,437 4 6	8,53,407 9 2	8,55,113 2 5

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Continued.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.—*(Continued.)*

Head of Charges.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Banghy Charges.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	0 0 0	14,591 11 4	14,591 11 4	0 0 0
Eastern-Settlement	0 0 0	678 7 0	678 7 0	0 0 0
Madras	70,176 8 3	59,146 9 7	0 0 0	11,029 14 8
Bombay	47,535 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	47,535 7 10
North-Western Provinces ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total ...	1,17,712 0 1	74,416 11 11	15,270 2 4	58,565 6 6
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	10,811 6 7	940 8 4	0 0 0	9,870 14 3
Pegu	3,513 7 0	34 12 9	0 0 0	3,478 10 3
Eastern Settlement	97 6 8	493 5 10	395 15 2	0 0 0
Madras	504 8 1	382 3 6	0 0 0	122 4 7
North-Western Provinces ...	0 0 0	21,801 2 9	21,801 2 9	0 0 0
Bombay	1,434 4 0	3,998 13 9	2,564 9 9	0 0 0
Total ...	16,361 0 4	27,650 14 11	24,761 11 8	13,471 13 1
Repairs of Building.				
Bengal	0 0 0	2,468 4 11	2,468 4 11	0 0 0
Pegu	0 0 0	45 4 0	45 4 0	0 0 0
Madras	3,698 15 2	3,913 14 1	214 14 11	0 0 0
Bombay	1,233 5 5	325 15 0	0 0 0	907 6 5
Total ...	4,932 4 7	6,753 6 0	2,728 7 10	907 6 5
Charges incurred in the Conveyance of Mails.				
Bengal	23,300 0 0	7,500 0 0	0 0 0	15,800 0 0
Madras	823 2 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	823 2 8
Total ...	24,123 2 8	7,500 0 0	0 0 0	16,623 2 8
Pensions.				
	9,534 2 7	8,972 6 0	0 0 0	561 12 7
Bengal	6,065 9 3	6,412 11 10	347 2 7	0 0 0
Madras	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bombay	4,650 0 0	4,650 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
North-Western Provinces ...				
Total ...	20,249 11 10	20,035 1 10	347 2 7	561 12 7
Difference of Inefficient Balance.				
Bengal	85,957 2 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	85,957 2 10
Pegu	241 7 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	241 7 5
Eastern Settlement	19 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19 0 0
Madras	34,815 10 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	34,815 10 4
Bombay	2,09,566 4 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,09,566 4 3
Total ...	3,30,078 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,30,078 10 0

APPENDIX No. I.—*(Concluded.)*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies, for 1858-59 *and* 1859-60.—*(Concluded.)*

Head of Charges.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	5,90,861 8 3	7,62,614 8 6	5,62,704 1 5	3,90,951 1 2
Pegu	70,299 4 9	70,688 15 1	48,474 7 4	43,084 13 0
Eastern Settlement	11,584 9 6	12,809 10 9	6,448 3 8	5,223 2 5
Madras	6,92,969 7 4	7,46,227 14 0	49,369 13 8	3,888 9 0
Bombay	11,93,594 10 4	12,13,637 12 3	75,545 8 10	55,502 6 11
North-Western Provinces ...	16,50,263 4 7	16,78,200 13 10	1,48,130 1 4	1,20,192 8 1
Director General	21,869 10 6	28,613 12 9	10,842 13 4	4,098 11 1
Grand Total ...	42,31,442 7 3	45,12,793 7 2	8,96,515 1 7	6,15,164 1 8

E. E.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Simla,
The 20th September 1860.

APPENDIX No. II.

POSTAGE COLLECTIONS on Private Correspondence.

PRESIDENCIES.	1858-59.				1859-60.			
	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	Total.	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	2,76,817 10 8	65,948 12 0	3,55,130 6 2	6,97,896 12 10	2,41,399 3 5	60,839 4 6	4,51,159 9 3	7,53,398 1 2
Madras	1,35,637 11 3	54,885 1 0	2,53,232 13 0	4,43,755 9 3	1,34,406 2 0	49,336 12 9	2,90,502 8 0	4,74,245 6 9
Bombay	1,59,946 11 8	51,218 14 10	3,07,511 12 3	5,18,677 6 9	1,75,382 13 8	57,094 2 3	3,54,671 4 9	5,87,148 4 8
North-Western Provinces ...	3,16,729 9 10	1,64,799 4 10	2,83,005 15 1	7,64,534 13 9	3,57,517 15 11	1,59,696 1 6	3,52,711 6 1	8,69,925 7 6
Total ...	8,89,131 11 5	3,36,852 0 8	11,98,880 14 6	24,24,864 10 7	9,08,706 3 0	3,26,966 5 0	14,49,044 12 1	26,84,717 4 1

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1860.

APPENDIX No. III.

STATEMENT showing the Financial Results with and without the Postage due on Official Correspondence of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India, during the year 1859-60, *adding the Indian Steam Postage and deducting the Steam Postage due to the London Post Office.*

PRESIDENCIES.	Gross Receipts in 1859-60.	Indian share of Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.	Total.	Deduct Steam Postage due to the London Post Office.	Net Receipts.	Deduct disbursement in 1859-60.	Deficit.	Official Postage.	Surplus.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bengal	9,41,214 11 0	47,583 10 8	9,88,798 5 8	1,73,005 6 4	8,15,792 15 4	8,53,266 9 6	37,473 10 2	5,23,914 11 6	4,86,441 1 4
Madras	4,85,879 10 5	19,161 0 8	5,05,040 11 1	27,536 3 4	4,77,504 7 9	7,53,381 5 2	2,75,876 13 5	4,90,063 2 0	2,14,186 4 7
Bombay	6,07,260 0 11	67,702 12 8	6,74,962 13 7	1,18,650 5 6	5,56,312 8 1	12,20,791 3 5	6,64,478 11 4	8,60,191 5 0	1,95,712 9 8
							Surplus.		
North-Western Provinces	19,86,280 10 2	0 0 0	19,86,280 10 2	0 0 0	19,86,280 10 2	16,85,354 5 1	3,00,926 5 1	8,72,843 8 6	11,73,769 13 7
Total ...	40,20,635 0 6	1,34,447 8 0	41,55,082 8 6	3,19,191 15 2	38,35,890 9 4	45,12,793 7 2	6,76,902 13 10	27,47,012 11 0	20,70,109 13 2

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1860.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. IV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India, for 1859-60.

	PRESIDENCIES.	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Surplus.			Deficit.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Bengal	8,17,942	6	7	7,62,614	8	6	55,327	14	1	0	0	0
2.	Pegu	34,307	10	4	70,688	15	1	0	0	0	36,381	4	9
3.	Eastern Settlements	88,964	10	1	12,809	10	9	76,154	15	4	0	0	0
4.	Madras	4,85,879	10	5	7,46,227	14	0	0	0	0	2,60,348	3	7
5.	Bombay	6,07,260	0	11	12,13,637	12	3	0	0	0	6,06,377	11	4
6.	North Western Provinces	19,86,280	10	2	16,78,200	13	10	3,08,079	12	4	0	0	0
7.	Director General of the Post Office of India	0	0	0	28,613	12	9	0	0	0	28,613	12	9
	Total	40,20,635	0	6	45,12,793	7	2	4,39,562	9	9	9,31,721	0	5

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1860.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX No. V.

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India, for 1859-60.

PRESIDENCIES.	Salaries.	Office Establishments.	Road Establishments.	Contingencies.	Bullock Train.	Mail Cart.	Bounty Money.	Bangby Charge.	Conveyance of Mails.	Pensions.	Repairs of Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Total Disbursements.
Bengal ..	1,07,799 14 4	98,834 10 0	2,06,164 12 10	65,049 5 0	1,30,139 3 0	1,18,839 5 9	1,914 7 0	14,591 11 4	7,500 0 0	8,972 6 0	2,468 4 11	940 8 4	7,62,614 8 6
Pegu ..	14,638 12 4	22,768 13 6	24,879 8 10	8,251 2 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	70 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	45 4 0	34 12 9	70,688 15 1
Eastern Settlements	4,056 9 3	5,261 8 6	0 0 0	1,809 9 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	510 3 0	678 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 6	0 0 0	330 15 4 *162 6 6	12,809 10 9
Madras ..	1,16,609 11 11	1,02,766 0 5	3,48,146 9 10	83,713 0 4	0 0 0	24,396 6 6	749 10 0	59,146 9 7	0 0 0	6,412 11 10	3,913 14 1	382 3 6	7,46,227 14 0
Bombay ..	1,07,310 4 1	1,18,609 11 4	4,10,157 4 6	3,56,608 15 6	0 0 0	3,16,453 14 1	172 14 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	325 15 0	3,998 13 9	12,13,637 12 3
North-Western Provinces ..	5,10,554 9 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	91,145 14 11	4,75,246 2 4	5,74,803 0 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,650 0 0	0 0 0	Discount on sale of Postage Stamps. 21,601 2 9	16,78,200 13 10
Director General ..	21,461 1 9	3,707 6 8	0 0 0	3,445 4 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	28,613 12 9
Total ..	8,82,430 15 2	3,51,948 2 5	9,89,348 4 0	5,10,023 3 11	6,05,385 5 4	10,34,492 10 8	2,808 11 0	74,416 11 11	7,500 0 0	20,035 1 10	6,753 6 0	27,650 14 11	45,12,793 7 2

* Loss by exchange of Dollars.

SIMLA,
The 20th September 1860.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRANCH OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT

UNDER THE CONTROL

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOR 1859-60.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR 1860-61.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR 1860-61.

No. 1621.

FROM

G. PATON, ESQUIRE,
Director General of the Post Office of India,

TO

W. GREY, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of India,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, *the 8th October* 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report on the administration of the Post Office during the official year ending with April 1861. I regret exceedingly that I have not been in a position to submit it on an earlier date, owing to the non-receipt, in my Office, of a report from the Post Master General of Bombay, till the 21st August, and a portion of the financial Statement of the Madras Post Offices, till the 13th ultimo.

2. The subjoined Table shows the number of new Post Offices and Letter Boxes which were opened during the year. The total number is 60. The increase as compared with the last year is 34:—

PRESIDENCY.	POST OFFICES.		LETTER BOXES.		TOTAL.		Increase over the year 1859-60.
	Opened in 1859-60.	Opened in 1860-61.	Opened in 1859-60.	Opened in 1860-61.	1859-60	1860-61.	
Bengal, ...	9	20	2	4	11	24	13
Madras, ...	1	1	3	5	4	6	2
Bombay, ...	6	14	1	9	7	23	16
North Western Provinces,	1	2	3	5	4	7	3
Total, ...	17	37	9	23	26	60	34

3. The total number of Post Offices and Receiving Houses is 914, as exhibited in the following Statement:—

Presidency.	No. of Post Offices.	No. of Receiving Houses.	Total.
Bengal, ...	258	13	271
Madras, ...	140	22	162
Bombay, ...	190	11	201
North Western Provinces, ...	260	20	280
Total, ...	848	66	914

4. The following Statement shows the number of Inspecting Post Masters' Divisions in each of the 4 Presidencies on the 30th April 1861:—

Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	North Western Provinces.
1. Burdwan.	1. Bangalore.	1. Berar.	1. Agra.
2. Bhaugulpore.	2. Bellary.	2. Deccan.	2. Bareilly.
3. Cuttack.	3. Canara.	3. Goozrat.	3. Benares.
4. Chittagong.	4. Cuddapah.	4. Malwah.	4. Ajmere.
5. Dacca.	5. Hydrabad.	5. Nagpore.	5. Cawnpore.
6. Nuddea.	6. Northern.	6. North Concan.	6. Delhie.
7. Patna.	7. Ootacamund.	7. Khandeish.	7. Futtehgurh.
8. Rajshahye.	8. St. Thos.' Mount.	8. Oodeypore.	8. Fyzabad.
9. Tirhoot.	9. Tinnevelly.	9. Scinde.	9. Jeypore.
10. Burmah Provinces.	10. Trichinopoly.	10. S. M. Country.	10. Lahore.
		11. South Concan.	11. Meerut.
			12. Mooltan.
			13. Rawul Pindee.
			14. Saugor.
			15. Umballah.

5. The Post Master General of Bengal has been relieved of the responsibility of the Post Offices in the Burmah Provinces by the transfer of those Offices to the Inspector there. That Official is now designated Chief Inspector of the Post Offices in those Provinces, and is vested with the powers of Post Master General (*vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 1458, dated 31st January 1861).

6. The subjoined Table shows the distance over which the Mails were conveyed throughout India by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Runners, and Boats. The total number of miles of Mail road in India, is 43,570 :—

PRESIDENCY.	Railway.	Mail Cart and on Horseback.	Runners and Boats.	TOTAL.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal, ...	248½	411	11,592	1,225½
Madras, ...	224	796	8,586	9,606
Bombay, ...	447¾	2,256	6,680½*	9,384¼
North Western Provinces, ...	126	2,277	9,926	12,329
Total, ...	1,046¼	5,740	36,784½	43,570¾

* 496 by Steam.

7. The average cost per mile of carrying the Mails in the several Presidencies, was as shown below :—

PRESIDENCY.	Foot Lines.	Horse Lines.	Mail Cart Lines.	BOATS.
	Average cost per mile.	Average cost per mile.	Average cost per mile.	Average cost per mile.
Bengal, ...	1 12 0	0 0 0	18 8 0	1 10 10
Madras, ...	2 2 4	0 0 0	18 9 8	0 0 0
Bombay, ...	2 4 0	15 15 4	26 5 4	15 7 6
North Western Provinces, ...	1 7 8	0 0 0	22 4 8	0 0 0
Average Total, ...	1 14 6	15 15 4	21 6 11	8 9 2

8. From the above Table, it will be seen that the cost in the conveyance of Mails by Mail Cart, has increased, except in Madras and Bombay, where the rates differ very little, as compared with those of the last year. The increase is attributable to the high price of grain. There has been a very slight reduction in the cost of the foot lines in all the Presidencies, except Bombay, where a slight increase has been apparent. The increase in the cost of the horse lines in Bombay, is chiefly owing to the additional rate allowed to the Contractor for the conveyance of the Mail between Poona and Nagpore, in consequence of the increased weight of the Overland Mails for Calcutta.

CORRESPONDENCE.

9. Before referring to the correspondence passing through the Post-Office during the year under review, it seems to be incumbent on me to point out the errors which had crept into the Statement entered below the 6th para. of the last Annual Report. It appears that my predecessor, in contrasting the results of 1859-60 with those of the previous years, included, through inadvertence, the Banghy Parcels and Books. I have therefore corrected the Statement for 1859-60.

10. The following Statement is in continuation of that given in the last year's Report, being an estimate of the correspondence in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and North Western Provinces, from the year 1854-55 (when the new system, or ½ anna rate, of postage came into operation,) to 1860-61. The results of the years 1854-55 to 1859-60 were ascertained by calculation from the Returns of one month of each year, while those of 1860-61 have been ascertained from Returns for each month of the year. The latter may therefore be accepted as a closer approximation to accuracy.

PRESIDENCY.	One year prior to the introduction of the ½ anna postage in 1854-55.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Bengal, ...	46,07,316	58,90,380	68,16,144	75,38,496	84,23,448	93,00,504	91,77,492	90,54,810
Madras, ...	39,54,564	54,66,672	57,07,464	71,29,044	77,73,720	81,08,191	82,64,857	89,37,423
Bombay, ...	35,11,056	63,04,260	71,01,768	87,09,828	1,16,07,168	1,51,45,272	1,29,78,684	1,23,75,436
N. W. Provinces, ...	70,09,740	1,11,36,288	1,26,76,584	1,38,83,052	1,45,03,644	1,84,24,068	1,73,67,072	1,67,09,741
Total, ...	1,90,82,676	2,87,97,600	3,23,01,960	3,72,60,420	4,23,07,980	5,09,78,035	4,77,88,105	4,70,77,410

11. It is to be borne in mind that the comparison of the results of the past year, with those of previous years, is scarcely fair, seeing that the annual total given above from 1854-55 to 1859-60 was obtained by multiplying, by twelve, the actual number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in one month.

12. From the above Statement, it will be perceived that the falling off in the correspondence of the year, as compared with 1859-60, is apparent in all the Presidencies, except in Madras, where the increase is 672,566, or 8.13 per cent. The decrease is, I think, chiefly owing to the withdrawal of European Troops from India. The result, however, cannot be considered as unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it shows an increase of 9,816,990, or 26.34 per cent over 1856-57 of 14,775,450, or 45.74 per cent over 1855-56, and of 18,279,810, or 63.47 per cent over 1854-55.

13. The Table given below exhibits the total number of chargeable letters passing through the Post Offices in one month of each year.

Presidency.	One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.			One Month in 1857-58.			One Month in 1858-59.			One Month in 1859-60.			One Month in 1860-61.		
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
Bengal, ...	2,59,849	1,39,816	3,99,665	2,77,580	1,77,608	4,55,188	3,01,116	2,00,214	5,01,330	3,26,765	2,32,136	5,58,901	3,00,322	2,29,518	5,29,840	2,93,527	2,47,514	5,41,041
Madras, ...	2,73,840	73,394	3,47,234	3,15,542	1,07,442	4,22,984	3,37,102	1,22,158	4,59,260	3,75,665	1,46,973	5,22,638	3,48,135	1,27,145	4,75,280	3,68,487	1,33,869	5,02,356
Bombay, ...	3,36,397	78,605	4,15,002	3,62,675	1,28,411	4,91,086	4,65,845	2,00,492	6,66,337	5,56,784	2,68,256	8,25,040	5,04,002	2,51,741	7,55,743	4,77,598	2,46,109	7,23,707
North-West Provinces,	4,58,988	3,39,885	7,98,873	4,50,338	4,23,410	8,73,748	4,22,853	4,11,901	8,34,754	5,57,842	5,71,972	11,29,814	4,96,600	5,66,589	10,63,189	4,92,840	5,44,662	10,37,502
Total, ..	13,20,074	6,31,700	19,60,774	14,06,135	8,36,871	22,43,006	15,26,916	9,34,765	24,61,681	18,17,056	12,19,337	30,36,393	16,49,059	11,74,993	18,24,052	16,32,452	11,72,154	28,04,606
Estimate for one year,	1,59,48,888	75,80,400	2,35,29,288	1,68,73,620	1,00,42,452	2,69,16,072	1,83,22,992	1,12,17,180	2,95,40,172	2,18,04,672	1,46,32,044	3,64,36,716	1,97,88,708	1,40,99,916	3,38,88,624	1,95,89,424	1,40,65,848	3,36,55,272

(Post Office.)

14. In 1849-50 the chargeable letters passing through the Post Office in India were as follows:—

Paid Letters, ...	4,310,597
Bearing Ditto, ...	5,808,166
	10,118,763

It will be observed that the chargeable letters in 1855-56 and 1860-61, when compared with 1849-50, have increased 132·53 per cent. and 232·60 per cent. respectively. If the result of 1860-61 be compared with that before the introduction of the low and uniform rate of postage, the increase will be 21,482,400, or 176·47 per cent.

15. The following Statement shows the progressive increase in the chargeable and Service covers, including newspapers, from 1854-55 to 1858-59. The cause of the falling off in the last two years is, in some degree, explained in the 12th para. of this Report. In the first year of the new, or half anna rate of, postage, the increase in the chargeable covers was 72·17 per cent. In the following four years it was as given in margin.

2nd year 12·22 per cent.	In the United Kingdom the increase was as follows:—
3rd Do. 14·82 Do.	1st year 12²¹/₄ per cent.
4th Do. 13·45 Do.	2nd Do. 16½ Do.
5th Do. 23·22 Do.	3rd Do. 6 Do.
	4th Do. 5⅝ Do.
	5th Do. 4¾ Do.

One month prior to the introduction of the half anna postage in 1854-55.			One Month in 1854-55.			One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.		
Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.
10,14,406	1,26,387	4,49,430	17,64,328	1,99,801	4,35,671	19,60,774	2,43,452	4,87,604	22,43,006	2,87,984	5,74,045

One Month in 1857-58.			One Month in 1858-59.			One Month in 1859-60.			One Month in 1860-61.		
Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.
24,61,681	4,09,890	6,54,094	30,36,393	5,01,998	7,59,701	28,24,052	3,98,669	7,21,806	28,04,606	3,53,557	7,64,955

16. I give in the subjoined Table the proportion of unpaid to paid letters received for delivery in each Presidency, in one month of the year, from 1854-55 to 1860-61. It shows that, notwithstanding the penalty of double postage, the habit of non-payment is still increasing.

Presidency.	Proportion previous to the introduction of the new system.	Proportion in 1854-55.	Proportion in 1855-56.	Proportion in 1856-57.	Proportion in 1857-58.	Proportion in 1858-59.	Proportion in 1859-60.	Proportion in 1860-61.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bengal,...	68½	21½	35	39	40	41½	43½	45½
Madras, ...	44	16	21	25½	26½	28	26	26½
Bombay, ...	67	13	19	26	30	32½	33	34
North Western Provinces,	68½	25¼	42½	48¼	49¼	50	53	52½

17. The posting of letters bearing postage, is almost entirely confined to the Native population, and may, in some degree, but certainly not wholly, be attributed to distrust in the Post Office. By the Natives it is commonly believed, and not without reason, that a letter bearing postage is more secure, and more speedily delivered, than a paid letter. This will not appear strange when it is recollected that letters bearing postage must be delivered, or be brought back to the Post Office, as the postage must be accounted for by the postmen. But it is to be borne in mind that Natives not unfrequently send their letters *bearing postage*, as they write the object of them outside, and do not desire that the addressees should receive, or pay the postage on, them. All such letters are, therefore, ignored, or refused, by the addressees.

18. Pre-payment, no doubt, for obvious reasons, lessens the chance of security, not only *before*, but also after, letters are posted. But the chief cause of insecurity is the difficulty of ensuring delivery by the native postmen, as, if inclined, they may, and no doubt from interested reasons, occasionally delay the delivery of, or from sheer indolence altogether fail to deliver, paid letters. As the postmen perform the chief part of their work out of sight of the Post Master, it is difficult to watch or control them. They know well that their countrymen seldom or never make complaints, and that in the event of enquiry being made, the posting, despatch, transit, receipt, or delivery of an ordinary or unregistered letter, can seldom or never be proved.

19. The number of chargeable newspapers in each Presidency, is exhibited in the following Statement. It will be observed that the number had risen from one million five hundred thousand in 1854-55, to six millions in 1858-59. The falling off which has taken place in the number of newspapers, may be attributed to the reduction of European Troops in the country, the increase of charge on newspapers received from England *viâ* Southampton, and the compulsory pre-payment on newspapers, especially as regards the Native Press.

Presidency.	One month prior to the introduction of the ½ anna postage in 1854-55.	One month in 1854-55.	One month in 1855-56.	One month in 1856-57.	One month in 1857-58.	One month in 1858-59.	One month in 1859-60.	One month in 1860-61.
Bengal, ...	36,151	47,290	66,092	78,035	106,748	111,307	85,782	84,553
Madras, ...	21,862	42,738	48,283	59,971	77,587	79,372	82,092	72,724
Bombay, ...	35,810	40,629	45,583	65,654	97,135	167,819	107,123	92,657
North Western Provinces,	32,564	69,144	83,494	84,324	128,420	143,500	123,672	103,623
Total, ...	126,387	199,801	243,452	287,984	409,890	501,998	398,669	353,557
Estimates for one year, ...	1,516,644	2,397,612	2,921,424	3,455,808	4,918,680	6,023,976	4,784,028	4,242,684

20. From the subjoined Table it will be perceived that the number of official letters in one month of 1860-61 is on the increase in all the Presidencies, except in the North Western Provinces, as compared with one month of 1859-60.

Presidency.	One month in 1851-55.	One month prior to the introduction of the ½ anna postage in 1854-55.	One month in 1854-55.	One month in 1855-56.	One month in 1856-57.	One month in 1857-58.	One month in 1858-59.	One month in 1859-60.	One month in 1860-61.
Bengal, ...	72,888	87,972	88,858	94,680	88,062	91,077	101,458	110,731	124,591
Madras, ...	73,106	73,474	68,423	78,327	108,773	106,223	118,076	121,246	161,261
Bombay, ...	64,041	96,529	106,833	128,837	162,142	199,796	265,347	203,779	208,000
N. W. Provinces, ...	147,770	165,767	152,242	168,116	188,661	227,551	249,580	246,155	236,971
Total, ...	357,805	423,742	416,356	469,960	547,638	624,647	734,461	681,911	730,823
Estimate for one year,	4,293,660	5,084,904	4,996,272	5,639,520	6,571,656	7,495,764	8,813,532	8,182,932	8,769,876

21. I regret to find that the Returns of Service letters are not correct, inasmuch as the practice referred to at para. 85 of my Report for 1855-56, and my circular, No. 406, of 7th July 1856, annexed thereto, appears to have been permitted in the Calcutta Post Office. I am not in a position to state whether the practice has been prevailing in the other Presidency Post Offices, but if such has been the case, the number of covers shown in the Returns, has been exaggerated. I shall take measures for preventing a recurrence of such mistakes.

22. I do not find that any explanation of the increase of Service covers has been attempted to be given since my Report of 1855-56, in which I pointed to "the increase in the number of Public Departments, and the remarkable degree of impetus lately given to the working or supervision, and consequently to the correspondence, of all Departments." Some additional explanation, however, has become necessary, as the impression given by the Returns would otherwise be erroneous.

23. When the new Post Office Act came into force in 1854, it was anticipated that a large reduction in the number of Service covers would follow the prohibition of the franking of Sepoys' letters. The privilege of franking was, however, a few months afterwards, very much restored, inasmuch as Sepoys' Family Remittances, and all correspondence referring thereto, as pointed out in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of para. 189 of the Post Office Manual, are permitted to be sent through the Post Office under a frank. Sepoys' letters have always been chiefly confined to their Family Remittances, so that there has not been that reduction in such covers as was anticipated.

24. During the mutiny, the correspondence of the Madras Troops with their wives and families serving in the North Western Provinces, was permitted to be franked. The

same privilege was conceded, and is still continued, to the Punjaub Regiments serving out of their own country, and lately all native Troops serving in China had the privilege extended to them.

25. All letters for European Soldiers, of which there is a vast number, *when re-directed,* are not charged with postage, and are returned in the accounts of the Post Office as *Service* covers.

26. There has been a vast increase of Service letters by the large number of offices formed in consequence of the annexation of the Provinces of Nagpore and Oude, the extension of the Educational Department, the formation of the Civil and Military Finance Commissions, and the introduction of the Budget system and Income Tax.

27. The formation of the Telegraph Department, and its progressive extension, give rise to a large amount of official correspondence, more especially as a copy of almost every Service message is sent by Post, owing to the uncertainty of the communication by Telegraph.

28. There is a very large increase of Service covers by the vast number of officials, Civil and Military, who have to move about in the performance of their duty, especially by those who hold their offices during the hot season in the Sanataria or Hill Stations. The officers conducting their duty in the Hills usually have their Head Quarters, or offices in the plains, to which their correspondence is directed, so that in reaching them, the covers have to be re-directed or forwarded from, and eventually returned to, the office in the plains. The multiplication of Service covers that thus results by each redirected cover being treated as a fresh despatch, is very great.

29. Amongst the chief causes of the increase in the number of Service covers, I have to include the re-organization of the Postal Department in 1854. This has arisen chiefly by the large number of new offices by the appointment of Inspecting Post Masters, but also in other ways.

30. Prior to the Post Office Act of 1854, the working of the Dead Letter Office was almost *nil.* A large and increasing number of unclaimed paid covers are now returned to the senders, and as they are sent back under *Service* covers, we have an explanation of a considerable increase in the number of so-called Service covers.

31. There were very few letters registered prior to 1854. The Returns now show a large and increasing number, and as the original receipt is returned to the office of despatch, under a *Service* cover, we have therein also an explanation of a considerable increase in the number of Service letters.

32. In 1854 the system of fines in force in the Post Office of the North Western Provinces, in checking the mis-sending of letters, &c., &c., was extended to the other Presidencies. The receipts for mis-sent letters or packets were returned to the detecting offices under *Service* covers. The mis-sending of covers (a certain percentage is unavoidable in

every Post Office) has increased with the correspondence of the country. The system of fines is no longer in force, as it has been superseded by a more simple one, which, I trust, will be equally effective in checking the mis-sending of letters and packets without the disadvantage of burdening the Mail by increasing the number of Service covers.

33. From the preceding paragraphs it is obvious that the number of Service covers, shown in the Post Office Returns, is no criterion of the actual number of letters *written* on the Public Service only. It is not practicable, however, without a new system of accounts, to ascertain what proportion the latter (including the number re-directed,) bear to the covers not on the public Service, but that are forwarded *free* of charge, and shown under the head of Service covers in the Returns of the Post Office.

34. The Postal Department has no means of checking the number, weight, or bulk of official correspondence, beyond what originates with itself, but it can, and must, set the example, and so soon as the hearty co-operation of all Departments will have been obtained, there can be no doubt the reduction that is feasible in respect to weight and bulk, will probably be not less than 50 per cent.

35. Any reduction that can be made in the official correspondence without interfering with efficiency of supervision or control, may be accepted as confined to *weight* and *bulk*, and must rest entirely with the officials empowered with the privilege of franking, but more especially with the heads of Departments, as they have the power of checking any abuse of the franking privilege by the facilities possessed by them of comparing the postage incurred by their subordinates, and requiring explanation when it appears excessive with respect to that of others holding similar appointments. In short, the heads of Departments may, in the exercise of their discretion, have the official correspondence expanded beyond, or contracted below, the degree necessary for supervision and control.

36. I have had no reason to think that the privilege of franking is abused, excepting by inattention to weight and bulk of official correspondence. The imperative necessity of *minimising* the weight and bulk of official correspondence in India, has not, as far as I am aware, ever been properly or prominently pointed out—when fully recognized, the desired result will doubtless be attained, more especially if those who needlessly burden the Mail be held responsible for the postage unnecessarily incurred. I shall shortly submit a report, in which I shall point out how easily the heads of Departments may exercise the necessary check on the weight and bulk, and also on the number, of official covers sent through the Post Office by their subordinates.

37. It is almost incredible the enormous quantity of enclosures or annexures unnecessarily sent through the Post Office by all, but chiefly by large, offices, especially in the Vernacular Departments. There can be no doubt that there would be no such waste of stationery and clerical labour, if the correspondence in all public offices, was conducted on the principles by which Banking and Mercantile firms are regulated in such matters.

38. I incline to the opinion that the service of Government would be equally well performed, if a little more than half the quantity of stationery, heretofore authorized for correspondence, be withheld; but in order that such a reform take effect, the system

of correspondence by *Docket* on all trivial or important matters, would have to be introduced throughout India, as has been successfully done in the Punjab, and rules to the following effect, in view to the saving of weight and bulk, would have to be promulgated.

1*st.* Thick foolscap should not be used when a light kind will answer, nor should light foolscap be used, when bath post, or light country paper will answer equally well.

2*nd.* A half sheet of paper should not be used, when a quarter sheet will suffice; nor should a sheet of paper be used, when half a sheet will answer the purpose.

3*rd.* All correspondence of an ephemeral character should be written on the lightest kind of Europe, or Country, paper.

4*th.* Communications of a trivial nature, which can be expressed concisely in a few words, may always be written on a quarter sheet of paper, in the form of *docket*, and need not exceed a $\frac{1}{4}$ tola in weight, or single rate of postage.

5*th.* Letters or Reports should be complete in themselves, or clearly and fully set forth every fact necessary for the ready understanding of the case, whereby it will seldom be necessary, excepting in special cases, to submit annexures or enclosures.

6*th.* English and also Vernacular letters written only on one side, or not more than half of the *reverse*, should be folded and addressed in the same manner as a private letter.

7*th.* Vernacular correspondence should be conducted after the English practice; no compliments should be permitted; and the writing should be in a closer and more condensed form than is customary.

8*th.* The habit of using an envelope for each letter, should be checked.

9*th.* Envelopes may be ordinarily dispensed with, unless important enclosures have to be forwarded.

10*th.* A set of envelopes of various sizes, and kinds of paper, should be made up according to the dimension and importance of papers despatched, so that one of an unnecessary *size or weight* may not be made use of.

11*th.* A double envelope must not be used, and wax cloth should never be had recourse to, unless as a special case, or where the enclosures are of great importance.

12*th.* Periodical Returns and all documents of a similar nature may, generally, be put in wrappers like covers to a newspaper, open at both ends.

13*th.* All letters of the same date, to the same address, should, when practicable, be put into one cover.

14*th.* Inattention to *any* of the above rules, whereby the number of covers passing through the Post Office, or the weight and bulk of the mail, is unnecessarily increased, will render the official who despatches them liable to be *debited with the postage that may be found to be unnecessarily incurred.*

39. I do not think there is any necessity for nine-tenths of Service letters exceeding a quarter tola in weight. The Postal Commissioners calculated the average weight of Service covers at 2·018 tolas, which I cannot but think too low an estimate. At present it would be difficult to find one, excepting the notices of "advice" sent by one Treasury to another, under quarter tola. When it is remembered that of 43,570 miles of post-roads in India, the mails are carried over 32,448 miles on the backs of men, and that *weight is the great element of cost,* the necessity for stringent rules in view to the reduction of weight, will be apparent.

40. The following Statement shows the number of chargeable and Service parcels sent through the Post Offices in India, in one month of 1849-50 to 1860-61. I apprehend that the diminution in the number of *private* parcels is owing to the extension of the Railway, which stands as a bar to the Post Office in undertaking the duty of conveying such parcels to and from stations between which there is a daily communication by Rail.

Presidency.	1850.		August 1854.		April 1855.		April 1856.		April 1857.		April 1858.		April 1859.		April 1860.		Monthly Average of 1860-61.	
	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.
Bengal, ...	3,417	2,226	6,510	3,045	6,150	4,603	6,373	4,173	5,878	4,109	5,963	7,547	7,058	7,506	6,532	6,798	5,918	7,479
Madras, ...	2,839	1,520	3,787	1,200	4,878	1,393	4,983	1,975	5,121	2,120	4,778	2,180	5,658	2,177	4,840	2,043	5,188	2,278
Bombay, ...	2,132	1,037	2,597	769	3,519	2,637	3,774	3,035	4,183	3,884	5,082	3,767	5,781	3,901	4,528	4,283	4,198	3,975
N. W. Provinces,	3,316	1,678	3,947	2,840	10,029	5,421	9,793	5,673	9,529	6,203	9,728	5,393	14,509	5,516	11,915	6,067	11,127	6,810
Total, ...	11,704	6,461	16,841	7,854	24,576	14,054	24,923	14,856	24,711	16,316	25,551	18,887	33,006	19,100	27,815	19,191	26,431	20,542
Estimate for one year,	1,40,448	77,532	2,02,092	94,248	2,94,912	1,68,648	2,99,076	1,78,272	2,96,532	1,95,792	3,06,612	2,26,644	3,96,072	2,29,200	3,33,780	2,30,292	3,17,172	2,46,504

(Post Office)

41. From the above, it will be seen that Service parcels are steadily on the increase. I give in the margin the percentage of increase since the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854. The increase may be chiefly attributed to the number of Stamps and Forms in connection with the Income Tax and Budget system that have been transmitted through the Post Office. I have reason to think that the Forms supplied by the Allypore Jail Press, and much of the stationery furnished by the Superintendent of Stationery for the use of Public Offices, might be transmitted by a less costly mode of conveyance than the Parcel mail. If indents were timely made on those Offices for one year, at the close of the rains, the Forms and stationery need not, I think, ever be sent through the Post Office.

78·94
5·70
9·82
15·75
1·12
0·47
7·03

42. The following Table shows the number of Books, Pamphlets, &c., sent by "Book Post" in one month, from 1854-55 to 1860-61. There has been progressive increase in the use of the Book Post during all the years for which reports were submitted, with the exception of the memorable year 1857-58, the circumstances attending which affected the transit of articles throughout the whole of India.

Presidency.	One month in 1854-55.			One month in 1855-56.			One month in 1856-57.			One month in 1857-58.			One month in 1858-59.			One month in 1859-60.			One month in 1860-61.		
	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	Total.
Bengal,...	2,306	385	2,691	2,943	606	3,549	3,359	593	3,952	3,392	414	3,806	4,401	1,594	5,995	4,106	1,525	5,631	4,392	1,339	5,731
Madras, ...	1,809	463	2,272	2,393	710	3,103	2,746	817	3,563	3,193	1,187	4,382	3,146	1,075	4,221	Not shown separately.			3,549	1,493	5,042
Bombay, ...	675	627	1,302	1,173	595	1,768	1,587	526	2,113	1,543	757	2,300	2,228	1,050	3,278	2,959	1,678	4,637	3,201	1,205	4,406
North Western Provinces,...	3,365	1,497	4,862	4,616	1,356	5,972	3,984	875	4,859	3,226	1,051	4,277	4,945	1,829	6,774	6,472	2,151	8,623	7,153	2,048	9,201
Total, ...	8,155	2,972	11,127	11,125	3,267	14,392	11,676	2,811	14,487	11,356	3,409	14,765	14,720	5,548	20,268	13,537	5,354	23,383	18,295	6,085	24,380
Estimate for one year, ...	97,860	35,664	1,33,524	1,33,500	39,204	1,72,704	1,40,112	33,732	1,73,844	1,36,272	40,908	1,77,180	1,76,640	66,576	2,43,216	1,62,444	64,248	2,68,596	2,19,540	73,020	2,92,560

43. The Statement given in the margin, exhibits the number of Registered letters posted in one month of each year from 1854-55 to 1860-61. The proportion of Registered letters to the whole correspondence, is 1·18 per cent. In the Post Office at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the number of Registered letters posted in one month of the year under review, amounts to 10,397, which is nearly equal to one-fourth of the whole number of Registered letters posted in all the Post Offices of India. A large number of covers connected with the Post Office, on which, no fee was paid, is included in the number of Registered letters. Such covers will not appear again in the Returns, as Post Masters are now prohibited from registering any cover connected with the management of the Post Office.

Presidency.	April 1855.	April 1856.	April 1857.	April 1858.	April 1859.	April 1860.	April 1861.
Bengal, ...	6,505	10,271	12,058	12,055	13,977	17,444	16,662
Madras,...	3,994	5,470	5,931	7,951	9,265	9,076	8,690
Bombay, ...	2,052	3,054	4,188	6,074	7,358	9,240	9,095
N. W. Provinces, ..	6,120	9,114	9,177	9,162	10,502	11,442	11,933
Total, ..	18,671	27,909	31,354	35,242	41,102	47,202	46,380
Estimate for one year,	224,052	334,908	376,248	422,904	493,224	566,424	556,560

44. The practice of registering letters, is shown by the above Statement to be increasing. The same result is observed in every Post Office in Europe, where a low and uniform rate of postage is in force. A greater increase may still be anticipated, as Registration is now authorized to many more countries than formerly.

45. The subjoined Table exhibits the number of chargeable and Service covers, including Newspapers, sent for delivery through the District Post during the year 1860-61

Presidency.	1855-56.		1856-57		1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.	1860-61.
	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters, and Newspapers, and paid Letters, sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.
Bengal, ...	3,45,931	38,498	3,90,108	56,316	3,99,984	53,321	5,05,212	42,748	5,34,540	5,83,25
Madras, ...	6,48,324	3,17,217	8,32,068	4,42,152	9,21,684	5,18,225	9,69,864	5,18,225	15,69,128	10,80,194
Bombay,...	6,01,896	1,48,929	No return.		No return.		.....	.....	11,51,368	11,37,41
N. W. Provinces,	5,90,010	1,51,132	10,08,720	2,83,038	6,98,484	1,10,047	9,05,822	2,32,402	16,72,625	11,78,771
Total, ...	21,86,161	6,55,776	22,30,896	7,81,506	20,20,152	6,81,593	23,80,898	7,93,375	49,27,661	39,88,63

46. That the utility of the District Post is appreciated by the rural public, is apparent from the circumstance of the increase in the number of covers. It cannot be doubted that the use of the District Post would be more extensive, if amalgamated with the regular Post Office, and I incline to the opinion that the time has come for the gradual attainment of this object, wherever it may be practicable. If we look for great improvement by the expansion of correspondence, we must be prepared to lay out a considerable sum for re-organizing and improving the efficiency of the District Post throughout India. I have no doubt the expense would soon be much more than covered by an increase in the revenue of the Post Office.

47. The following Statement shows the number of unclaimed and refused letters received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and North Western Provinces, during the year 1860-61 :—

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North Western Provinces.	
	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused during 1860-61.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1860-61.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1860-61.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in 1860-61.	Proportion.
The number of unclaimed *Paid* letters returned to Senders, ...	18,375	45·63	21,170	90·16	10,082	71·79	16,442	63·66
Ditto that cannot be disposed of, ...	21,891	54·36	2,310	9·83	3,961	28·20	9,382	36·33
Total, ...	40,266	99·99	23,480	99·99	14,043	99·99	25,824	99·99
The number of unclaimed *Bearing* letters returned to Senders, ...	53,812	36·37	67,415	89·73	38,381	52·92	28,008	23·47
Ditto, that cannot be disposed of, ...	94,139	63·62	7,712	10·26	34,139	47·07	91,322	76·52
Total, ...	147,951	99·99	75,127	99·99	72,520	99·99	1,19,330	99·99
The number of refused *Paid* letters returned to Senders, ...	238	16·62	174	17·14	229	77·36	147	60·
Ditto, that cannot be disposed of, ...	1,194	83·37	841	82·85	67	22·63	98	40·
Total, ...	1,432	99·99	1,015	99·99	296	99·99	245	100·
The number of refused *Bearing* letters returned to Senders, ...	11,967	23·28	26,865	97·85	28,441	66·35	61,465	44·57
Ditto, that cannot be disposed of, ...	39,427	76·71	589	2·14	14,418	33·64	76,417	55·42
Total, ...	51,394	99·99	27,454	99·99	42,859	99·99	1,37,882	99.99

48. From the above, it will be seen that the results of the working of the Dead Letter Department, are unsatisfactory. In view to improvement of this important Department, I have drawn up, and introduced, a set of Rules for guidance, which, if carefully and stringently carried out, and followed up by a closer degree of personal

supervision by the Post Masters General, I anticipate that much greater exertions will be made by Post Masters, and also by Inspecting Post Masters, in effecting the delivery of letters and papers.

49. At the end of the official year 1860-61, the staff of Officers, Clerks, and others of the Postal Department in each Presidency, was as under. The Punjab and Scinde were formed into a separate division under a Post Master General, in December 1860.

	Bengal Number.	Madras Number.	Bombay Number.	N. W. P. and Punjaub Number.	TOTAL.
Director General of the Post Office, ...	1	0	0	0	1
Post Masters General, ...	1	1	1	2	5
Inspecting Post Masters, ...	10	10	11	15	46
Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters, ...	260	141	173	264	838
Clerks (English,)	334	191	205	339	1,129
Ditto (Vernacular,)	32		28		
Post men, and other servants of the Post Office, ...	703	449	468	619	2,239
Road Establishment, consisting of Superintendent Overseers, Mutsuddees, Runners, Bearers, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen and others	3,460	4,108	3,311	8,728	19,607
Bullock Train, ...	347	0	0	360	707
Total, ...	5,148	4,900	4,197	10,327	24,572

COMPLAINTS.

50. The Table given below, shows the number of complaints of various description, made by the public, and recorded by the Post Masters General. They are, more or less, connected with enquiries respecting missing, or mis-sent letters, over-charge on covers, and delay in the delivery of them. In a large number of the cases, no blame could be attached to the Post Office.

PRESIDENCY.	Well founded.	Groundless.	Unsuccessful.	Under enquiry.	TOTAL.
Bengal, ...	157	5	204	3	369
Madras, ...	36	71	27	9	143
Bombay, ...	185	109	111	1	406
N. W. Provinces, ...	54	27	25	0	106
Total, ...	432	212	367	13	1,024

51. In illustration of the nature of some of the groundless complaints against the Post Office, I quote the following paragraphs of the Report from the Post Master General of Bengal :—

"In August last, the addressee of a parcel, complained that instead of one and half gold mohur, he received only one gold mohur, in a parcel delivered to him through the Monghyr Post Office; but on a reference being made to the sender, it was ascertained that only one gold mohur had actually been sent, and not one and half, as was complained of by the addressee"

"A service parcel, to the address of the Commissioner of Patna, was despatched from Calcutta, but it was reported not to have been received by the addressee. On enquiry it was found that the parcel had been duly delivered, but through the carelessness of the Commissioner's clerk, the fact of delivery was unknown to the *Commissioner.*"

"In May 1860, the Sub-Treasurer of Fort William reported the non-receipt of a Government Promissory Note, said to have been forwarded in a letter to his address, from the Salt Agent, Hidgelee, but on enquiry it was found that the Promissory Note had not been sent in the letter".

"In July 1860, Mr. C. Steer complained that two remittances from Chittagong had not been received by him, but it was afterwards found that they had been duly received."

52. The offences which have been committed by the officials of the Post Office, during the year under review, are shown in the subjoined Table :—

Presidency.	No. of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of the Post Office Officials.		Total.
	No. of legal convictions.	No. of cases Departmentallly punished.	
Bengal, ...	20	1	21
Madras, ...	5	6	11
Bombay, ...	13	4	17
N. W. Provinces, ...	9	13	22
Total, ...	47	24	71

Bengal,	.. 3
Madras,	.. 18
Bombay,	.. 27
N. W. Provinces,	15
	53

53. I am happy to be able to state that the number of highway robberies, is much less than that of the previous year. The number of cases, is as given in margin, and of these, thirty-three took place in the Foreign Territory.

DAWK BEARERS' DEPARTMENT.

54. The Receipts and Disbursements on account of Dâk Bearers, during the two years 1859-60 and 1860-61, were as follows:—

Presidency.	1859-60.			1860-61.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
Bengal, ...	75,824 7 8	69,817 7 3	6,007 0 5	56,115 0 0	59,298 11 6	4,816 4 6
N. W. Provinces, ...	54,789 6 5	44,006 4 2	10,783 2 3	52,098 14 4	41,636 12 7	10,462 1 9
Total, ...	1,30,613 14 1	1,13,823 11 5	16,790 2 8	1,08,213 14 4	92,935 8 1	15,278 6

STAGING BUNGALOW FUND.

55. The following Table exhibits the Receipts and Disbursements of the Staging Bungalow Fund in Bengal and the North Western Provinces, during the last two years:—

Presidency.	Receipts.		Disbursements.		Surplus.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Bengal, ...	22,101 13 7	22,756 7 5	17,664 14 10	19,036 12 8	4,436 14 9	3,719 10 9
North Western Provinces, ...	72,449 7 8	68,973 3 10	53,275 8 7	59,085 1 8	19,173 15 1	9,888 2 2
Total, ...	94,551 5 3	91,729, 11 3	70,940 7 5	78,121 14 4	23,610 13 10	13,607 12 11

56. From the above, it will be seen that there is a decrease in the receipts in the North Western Provinces, which is owing to the discontinuance of the practice of crediting 10 per cent. on the receipt from travellers by mail cart and vans to the head of "Staging Bungalow Fund." The increase in the charges in the North Western Provinces, has been caused by the re-opening of Staging Bungalows. The surplus in Bengal cannot, it seems, be accurately ascertained, as the Post Master General reports that no return of charges, connected with the repair and construction of Bungalow, could be obtained from the Public Works Department.

57. The total number of Dâk Bungalows in Bengal and the North Western Provinces, was 88 on the 30th April 1861, as shown below:—

Bengal,.....	37	No. of Dâk Bungalows.
North Western Provinces,...	51	Do. Do.
	88	

MAIL CART AND PARCEL VAN.

58. The Receipts derived from Passengers proceeding by Mail Cart and Parcel Van, during the year, are shown below:—

Presidency.	Fares from Mail Cart Passengers.	Fares from Parcel Van Passengers.	Total.
Bengal, ...	0 0 0	10,130 4 0	10,130 4 0
Madras, ...	4,315 5 6	0 0	4,315 5 6
Bombay, ...	1,303 8 9	0 0	1,303 8 9
North Western Provinces, ...	62,032 12 3	61,282 8 0	1,23,315 4 3
Total, ...	67,651 10 6	71,412 12 0	1,39,064 6 6

BULLOCK TRAIN.

59. The total number of miles of Road in Bengal and the North Western Provinces, over which the Bullock Train runs, is, in Bengal, 300, and the North Western Provinces 1,773,—total 2,073 miles.

60. In the subjoined Statement, receipts and charges of the Bullock Train Department, in Bengal and the North Western Provinces, for the past two years, are exhibited:—

	Receipts.		Disbursement.		Surplus.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
					Deficit.	
Bengal, ...	4,97,181 15 0	5,59,888 13 0	5,60,754 9 1	3,88,046 5 0	63,572 10 1	1,71,842 8 0
					Surplus.	
N. W. Provinces, ...	9,44,788 2 9	9,15,462 7 10	4,75,246 2 4	6,58,382 15 11	4,69,542 0 5	2,57,079 7 11
Total, ...	14,41,970 1 9	14,75,351 4 10	10,36,000 11 5	10,46,429 4 11	4,05,969 6 4	4,28,921 15 11

61. From the above it will be perceived that the surplus in 1860-61 exceeds that in 1859-60 by Rupees 22,952-9-7; hence, it may be presumed, that the working of this Department is satisfactory. I must here remark that the use of the Bullock Train in Bengal, was given up entirely to the Military Department at different intervals; consequently, the continuous despatch of private goods was disturbed.

62. The Post Master General, North Western Provinces, gives the following reason for the decrease in the receipts in his division—

" This is owing to fewer despatches of Troops and Military Stores having been made during this than the previous year, consequent on the rebels having been driven out of the Provinces, and peace restored throughout the country."

" The discontinuance of the practice of receiving and despatching Bullock Train packages from one station to another, on the Railway line, is another cause of the falling off observable in the receipts for the year under review."

" The receipts shown above also include the collection on account of Bullock Train on the Agra and Indore line, transferred to the Post Office Department on the 1st May 1860, so that the actual decrease in the North Western Provinces and Punjab, is very nearly Rupees 1,30,000."

63. The cause of increase of Rupees 1,83,136-13-7 in the disbursement, is attributable to the establishment of the new line from Agra to Indore, and partly to the necessity for the maintenance of establishment of an Express Train to meet the special requirements of European travellers on the line of road between Lahore and Peshawur, and Lahore and Mooltan.

64. In Bengal and the North Western Provinces, the number of Bullock Train robberies that occuried in 1860-61, was as follows :—

Bengal	20
North Western Provinces	26
	46

Out of 46, compensation was paid in 34 cases; in three instances, the implicated parties have been convicted and punished—the other cases are still pending.

65. The subjoined Table shows the number of Postage labels of each denomination, sold in each of the four Presidencies, and the amount realized thereon during the year 1860-61 :—

PRESIDENCY.	½ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	½ Anna Envelopes.	1 Anna Envelopes.	½ Anna Note Papers.	8 Pie Labels.	VALUE.
Bengal,...	3,524,411	1,404,056	490,263	541,874	181,438	27,624	21,500	47,589	65,969	4,92,931 15 1
Madras,...	5,064,419	670,427	217,926	287,476	33,407	28,160	7,640	18,048	64,778	3,21,160 4 10
Bombay,	5,528,066	868,731	273,683	378,360	97,344	38,194	13,641	20,115	31,952	4,09,248 4 10
N. W. P.	4,955,561	1,099,293	230,504	364,843	35,781	112,545	36,748	106,637	61,104	3,76,006 12 7
Total, ...	19,072,457	4,042,507	1,212,376	1,572,553	347,970	206,523	79,529	192,389	223,803	15,99,347 5 4

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

66. In order to show in what proportion the postage receipts have increased as compared with the years 1853-54, 1858-59, and 1859-60, I give the subjoined Table:—

	1853-54.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Letter and Newspaper Postage, ...	17,37,743 0 5	8,89,131 11 5	9,08,706 3 0	9,16,421 5 6
Parcel Ditto	2,55,127 2 6	3,36,852 0 8	3,26,966 5 0	3,07,444 4 7
Sale of Postage Stamp, ...	0 0 0	11,98,880 14 6	14,49,044 12 1	15,99,347 5 4
Total,...	19,92,870 2 11	24,24,864 10 7	26,84,717 4 1	28,23,212 15 5

67. From the above it will be seen that the increase is Rupees 8,30,342-12-6, or 41·66 per cent. over the year 1853-54, Rupees 3,98,348-4-10, or 16·42 per cent. over the year 1858-59, and Rupees 1,38,495-11-4, or 5·15 per cent. over the year 1859-60. This is partly attributed to the circumstance of half anna and one anna postage stamps having been used for four months, pending the preparation and supply of "Receipt Stamps" under the Act No. XXXVI of 1860.

68. The cause of the decrease in the Banghy receipts, especially in the North Western Provinces, as compared with 1858-59 and 1859-60, is fully explained by the Post Master General in the following terms:—

	Banghy Receipts.
1856-57	100,498-14-1
1857-58	37,336-5-7
1858-59	164,799-4-10
1859-60	159,696-1-6
1860-61	136,660-6-0

"The Banghy Receipts appear to have reverted to its former standard, as will be seen by the Statement noted in the margin. The collections for 1860-61 show an increase of Rupees 36,161-7-0 over the receipts for 1856-57. The extraordinary increase shown in the year 1858-59 and 1859-60, was accidental, owing evidently to a temporary stoppage of trade in 1857."

69. The following Statement exhibits the gross receipts of the Post Offices in India, during the years 1859-60 and 1860-61, and, include, the Bullock Train Receipts in Bengal and the North Western Provinces":—

Presidency.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bengal	9,41,214 11 0	10,82,757 5 8	1,41,542 10 8	0 0 0
Madras	4,85,879 10 5	5,04,866 0 0	18,986 5 7	0 0 0
Bombay	6,07,260 0 11	6,68,479 13 7	61,219 12 8	0 0 0
North Western Provinces	19,86,280 10 2	19,47,004 8 1	0 0 0	39,276 2 1
Total ...	40,20,635 0 6	42,03,107 11 4	2,21,748 12 11	39,276 2 1

70. The following Table shows the official postage for 1849-50, and from 1853-54 to 1860-61. The Postal Commissioners *estimated* the postage on Banghy Parcels at 3,39,996 Rupees. The official postage shown by them did not include the Banghy postage, though the amount is greater than that of all the subsequent years, excepting the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, which were in a great measure affected by the mutiny. In the 246th para. of the Report for 1855-56 I remarked that the official postage on Service parcels could not be ascertained with any degree of certainty. At the time of relinquishing the charge of the office of the Director General of the Post Office in March 1857, I addressed a circular letter to all the Post Masters General, desiring them to ascertain the correct amount of official letter and parcel postage; and to give the information in their annual Report. I regret to find that the instructions appear to have been lost sight of, and that some of the Post Masters have included Banghy Postage, along with that of Letter Postage in their accounts, and others have not done so. The decrease in 1860-61, as compared with the two preceding years, is nominal, and apparently owing to a defective form of accounts of official postage having been kept in all the Post Offices. It would, at present, be vain to attempt to give correct results under this head, because I am certain that no reliable information can now be gathered from any of the Post Masters General; hence, any comparison would be unfair. In view to ensure a correct return of postage on Service parcels, I have drawn the attention of all the Post Masters General to the instructions given in March 1857, and requested them to submit a separate memo. of Banghy postage from May last, to the Office of the Compiler of Post Office accounts, where the financial statements of the current year will be prepared. I trust that I shall be in a position to submit my next Report in a more satisfactory manner, as regards official postage on letters and parcels. A vast number of the former are re-directed, but the postage thereon has not, I have reason to think, been ascertained, or charged; so that the total of official postage is under much the proper amount.

Presidency.	1849-50.	Assumed Postage. 1853-54.	Estimated Postage. 1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Bengal, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,64,072 14 9	3,93,375 15 6	4,54,311 6 2	4,69,444 7 6	4,53,772 2 6	4,20,033 5 0
Pegu, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	26,175 13 10	33,048 11 0	52,341 7 3	68,235 6 6	65,746 6 0	26,551 11 0
Eastern Settlement,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5,337 14 2	3,362 10 0	3,097 15 0	3,118 4 4	4,396 3 0	5,491 7 6
Madras, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,72,969 7 0	3,09,801 9 6	3,82,894 10 6	4,24,655 9 0	4,90,063 2 0	4,05,965 15 2
Bombay, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,86,243 13 0	4,76,315 6 0	5,99,418 11 0	7,54,906 10 0	8,60,191 5 0	7,56,307 9 0
N. W. Provinces, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5,65,862 8 0	6,46,102 9 6	3,61,146 13 6	8,04,828 12 8	8,72,843 8 6	7,70,384 9 0
Total, ...	24,71,168 15 1	24,71,168 15 1	13,00,000 0 0	16,20,662 6 9	18,62,006 13 6	18,53,210 15 5	25,25,279 2 0	27,47,012 11 0	23,84,734 8 8

71. The subjoined Table shows the increase and decrease in each item of Receipt under each head:—

	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total Postage, ...	26,87,058 6 10	28,25,726 1 5	1,38,667 10 7	0 0 0
Bullock Train, ...	10,94,196 2 9	11,56,976 9 8	62,780 6 11	0 0 0
Mail Cart and Passenger Van,	1,49,461 0 9	1,39,064 6 6	0 0 0	10,396 10 3
Fines, ...	20,393 4 6	18,058 4 4	0 0 0	2,335 0 2
Savings, ...	53,529 3 7	45,187 5 2	0 0 0	8,341 14 5
Miscellaneous, ...	15,996 14 1	18,095 0 3	2,098 2 2	0 0 0
Total,	40,20,635 0 6	42,03,107 11 4	2,03,546 3 8	21,073 8 10

72. The gross disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India, during the year 1859-60 and 1860-61, are given in the following Table:—

Presidency.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.
Bengal, ...	8,46,113 2 4	11,02,417 11 9	2,56,304 9 5
Madras, ...	7,46,227 14 0	7,57,347 10 4	11,119 12 4
Bombay, ...	12,13,637 12 3	12,27,144 13 2	13,507 0 11
N. W. Provinces, ...	16,78,200 13 10	18,92,594 0 2	2,14,393 2 4
Director General of the Post Office, ...	28,613 12 9	42,510 13 0	13,897 0 3
Total, ...	45,12,793 7 2	50,22,015 0 5	5,09,221 9 3

73. The subjoined Table shows the charges of every description under the several heads of account, during the two years, 1859-60 and 1860-61.

	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries and Establishment,	12,34,379 1 7	13,37,981 14 1	1,03,602 12 6	0 0 0
Road Establishment, ...	9,89,348 4 0	8,25,339 1 7	0 0 0	1,64,009 2 5
Contingent charges, ...	5,10,023 3 11	3,40,274 1 2	0 0 0	1,69,749 2 9
Bullock Train, ...	6,05,385 5 4	9,92,966 9 8	3,87,581 4 4	0 0 0
Mail Cart, ...	10,34,492 10 8	13,96,595 14 7	3,62,103 3 11	0 0 0
Bounty Money, ...	2,808 11 0	2,015 11 0	0 0 0	793 0 0
Banghy charges, ...	74,416 11 11	64,678 5 9	0 0 0	9,738 6 2
Pensions, ...	20,035 1 10	29,185 3 8	9,150 1 10	0 0 0
Repairs of Buildings, ...	6,753 6 0	7,306 1 9	552 11 9	0 0 0
Miscellaneous, ...	27,650 14 11	25,672 1 2	0 0 0	1,978 13 9
Conveyance of Mails, ...	7,500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,500 0 0
Total, ...	45,12,793 7 2	50,22,015 0 5	8,62,990 2 4	3,53,768 9 1

74. It will be seen from the above that the increase arose chiefly from the Bullock Train and Mail Cart. In the North Western Provinces, the increase in Bullock Train charges, is owing to the transfer of the late transport train on the Agra and Indore line, to the Post Office Department, the increased allowance given for Bullocks in consequence of the famine prices of grain, and the employment of additional establishment of Bullocks on the Lahore and Peshawar, and Lahore and Mooltan road, to meet the requirements of European and other travellers in that part of the Punjab.

75. In Bengal, the increase of charges in the Bullock Train, is owing to the disbursement of part of the year 1859-60, *i. e.*, from May to December 1859, having been reimbursed by the Military Department, under which the management of the Train had remained for that period (*vide* para. 39 of the last annual Report).

76. The increase of charges in the Mail Cart Department, has been apparent throughout India, and cannot but be attributed to the higher rates paid for horses and increase of establishment on several important lines. In Madras alone, the increase is merely nominal, as it will be a set-off against the decrease shown under the head of Road Establishment.

77. The increase in salaries and office establishment, is observable in all the Presidencies, and is attributable to the opening of new Post Offices and lines, the transfer of establishments from the head of contingent charges, to that of salaries and establishments, and the increase allowed to some of the Post Offices during the year.

78. The following Statement shows the financial results, with, and without, the postage due on official correspondence of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India, during the official year 1860-61, adding the Indian share of Steam postage due to the London Post Office, and deducting the Steam postage due to the London Post Office.

Presidencies.	Gross Receipts in 1860-61.	Indian Share of Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.	Total.	Deduct Steam Postage due to the London Post Office.	Net Receipts.	Deduct Disbursements in 1860-61.	Deficit.	Official Postage.	Surplus.
Bengal, ...	10,82,757 5 8	48,523 6 8	11,31,280 12 4	1,72,293 2 0	9,58,987 10 4	11,13,045 7 0	1,54,057 12 8	4,52,076 7 6	2,98,018 10 10
Madras, ...	5,04,866 0 0	22,841 11 6	5,27,707 11 6	23,720 2 2	5,03,987 9 4	7,67,975 5 7	2,63,987 12 3	4,05,965 15 2	1,41,978 2 11
Bombay, ...	6,68,479 13 7	78,778 4 6	7,47,258 2 1	1,26,917 6 2	6,20,340 11 11	12,37,772 8 5	6,17,431 12 6	7,56,307 9 0	1,38,875 12 6
N. W. Provinces,	19,47,004 8 1	0 0 0	19,47,004 8 1	0 0 0	19,47,004 8 1	19,03,221 11 5	Surplus. 43,782 12 8	7,70,384 9 0	8,14,167 5 8
Total, ...	42,03,107 11 4	1,50,143 6 8	43,53,251 2 0	3,22,930 10 4	40,30,320 7 8	50,22,015 0 5	9,91,694 8 9	23,84,734 8 8	13,93,039 15 11

79. I annex a list of the Returns which accompany this Report. With reference to the Statement showing the rate at which the mails travel, I may observe that the circumstances affecting the speed are explained at paras. 29 to 45 of my Report for 1855-56. The short distance over which the Railways as yet extend in India, is a bar to their being instrumental in improving the speed or regularity of the mails, as it is not yet found advisable to have special Trains to meet the postal requirements. As the Trains usually start only twice in twenty-four hours, it is obvious that a large margin of time has to be allowed in arranging for the arrival of the mails at the Railway Terminus. When, from unforeseen circumstances, the mail is detained and reaches a Terminus too late, it may be detained for twelve hours, more or less; and when, in the interval, a second mail is received, two mails may reach their destination simultaneously. The irregularity thus arising gives rise to many complaints; but it is unavoidable, so long as special Trains for the mails are not available.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. PATON,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

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on 01 February, 2020